Hospitals - 1928

Alabama

Anniston, Ala., Star
Sunday, March 25, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION WILL HOLD MEET HERE

The I. P. R. Circle Hospital association will hold its monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Jackson Temple, colored. An interesting program will be rendered. Dr. Walker and Dr. Elston will make addresses.

The I. P. R. Circle is sponsoring a movement to raise money to erect a negro hospital here and speeches along this line will be made at the meeting Sunday afternoon.

JOHN A. ANDREW CLINIC SOCIETY IN 11th SESSION

450 Patients, With 50 Major Operations, Given Service

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—A week of skilled clinical service to a large number of patients and of intensive study of medical and surgical problems was completed when the John A. Andrew Clinical Society closed its eleventh annual session here Saturday morning, April 7.

The society organized "for the advancement of Negro physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and for the treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South", meets each year at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of Tuskegee Institute.

One hundred and fifty colored and white medical men from fifteen states attended the meeting of the society. They treated 450 patients performed fifty major operations and a number of minor ones, heard a number of scientific papers on the practice of medicine and surgery. For the first time a motion picture, illustrating the diagnosis and treatment of infections of the hand, was shown.

Dr. Charles H. Garvin of the Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York surgeon, Dr. C. Wayman Reeves of Atlanta; Dr. H. A. Callis of the U. S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee; Dr. C. V. Roman of the Meharry Medical College; Dr. Willard M. Lane of Freedman's Hospital, Washington; and Dr. John E. Hunter of Laxington, Ky., delivered addresses.

Public meetings of the Clinical Society held in the institute chapel were addressed by Dr. W. W. Pter and Clifford Goldsmith of New York; Dr. J. F. Laine of Louisville; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago; Dr. C. V. Freeman of Jacksonville, Fla., and Dr. C. V. Roman.

Dr. Roscoe C. Giles was elected president at the closing session Saturday morning. Dr. Giles was the first Negro to graduate from Cornell Medical College. Other officers elected are Dr. H. E. Lee of Houston Texas; vice-president, Dr. S. LeCount Cook of Washington, general supervisor of clinics; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble of Tuskegee Institute, secretary-trasurer, Dr. Willard M. Lane of Washington, D. C., supervisor of surgical clinics; Dr. C. E. Simpson of Owensboro, Ky., supervisor of medical clinics; Dr. J. M. Franklin of Prairie View, Texas, secretary, surgical clinics; Dr. W. A. J. Mosely of Thomasville, Ga., supervisor of anesthetics; Dr. H. A. Callis of U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, roentgenologist; Dr. G. N. Adamson of Ensley, Ala, historian; Dr. Richard Carey of the U. S Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, supervisor of eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; and Dr. A. B. McKenzie of Tuscaloosa, Ala. recording secretary.

MEDICS SHOW NEW METHODS AT TUSKEGEE

Clinic Attended by 150 Physicians

Tuskegee, Ala.—A week of skilled clinical service to a large number of patients and of intensive study of medical and surgical problems was recently completed when the John A. Andrew Clinical society closed its 11th annual session. The society organized in 1918 "for the advancement of Race physicians and surgeons in the science and art of medicine and surgery, and for the study and treatment of morbid conditions affecting thousands of needy sufferers in this section of the South," meets every year at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital of Tuskegee Institute.

One hundred and fifty medical men of both races from 15 states attended the meeting of the society. They treated 450 patients, performed 50 major operations, heard a number of scientific papers on the practice of medicine and surgery. For the first time a motion picture was used as an instructional agency at the meeting. A film illustrating the diagnosis and treatment of infections of the hand was shown.

Dr. Charles H. Garvin of the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland, gave an illustrated lecture on genito-urinary diseases. Dr. Garvin is a contributor to health and medical journals and has a wide practice in Cleveland. Other interesting lecturers were Dr. Walter Gray Crump, famous New York surgeon; Dr. C. Wayman Reeves of Atlanta; Dr. C. V. Roman of Meharry Medical college; Dr. Willard M. Lane of Freedman's hospital, Washington; Dr. John E. Hunter of Lexington, Ky.

Public meetings of the Clinical society held in the institute chapel were addressed by Dr. W. W. Peter of the Cleanliness institute, Clifford Goldsmith, also of the Cleanliness institute, who preached the gospel of soap and water as an aid to health; Dr. J. F. Laine of Louisville, president of the society, who spoke on "An Open Door to Health"; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, who spoke on "Some Health Problems of the Negro"; Dr. C. V. Freeman of Jacksonville, Fla., president of the National Medical association, and Dr. C. V. Roman of the Meharry Medical college, Nashville. Dr Eugene H. Dibble, medical director of Tuskegee institute and secretary-treasurer of the society, presided.

Elect Officers

Dr. Roscoe C. Giles was elected president at the closing session Saturday morning. Dr. Giles, the first Race graduate of the Cornell Medical college, is a prominent physician in Chicago where he serves on the staff of the Provident hospital and had a wide practice. Other officers elected are Dr. H. E. Lee of Houston, Texas, vice president; Dr. S. Le Count Cook of Washington, supervisor of general clinics; Dr Eugene H. Dibble of Tuskegee institute, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Willard M. Lane of Washington, supervisor of surgical clinics; Dr. C. E. Simpson of Owensboro, Ky., supervisor of medical clinics; Dr. J. M. Franklin of Prairie View, Texas, secretary, surgical clinics; Dr. W. A. J. Mosely of Thomasville, Ga., secretary, medical clinics; Dr. G. N. Wood-ward of Fort Valley, Ga., supervisor of anesthetics; Dr. H. A. Callis of the U. S. veterans' hospital, roentgenologist; Dr. G. N. Adamson of Ensley, Ala., historian; Dr. Richard Carey of the U. S. veterans' hospital, supervisor eye, ear, nose and throat clinics, and Dr. A. B. McKenzie of Tuscaloosa, Ala., recording secretary.

Negro Hospital Drive Is Worthy Movement

The movement that has been started among a group of colored citizens of Anniston to raise money for a hospital for the people of that race in this city is a commendable undertaking and it is believed that the goal will be reached.

An institution of the kind that the backers of the movement are seeking to establish would be of great benefit to the colored population of the city. Leaders among the colored residents believe that it is a thing that is greatly needed, and have taken upon themselves the task of raising $30,000 in order that their dream may be realized.

The campaign will receive the support of the most substantial colored citizens, and it is probable that many white people of means also will gladly contribute toward this cause.

Negro Hospital Is to Be Opened

The management of Montgomery Memorial hospital announced Saturday that the new hospital for negro patients will be open to visitors Sunday afternoon and during the entire day Monday.

The building will be open to white visitors Sunday afternoon, and during all of Monday, negro citizens of Montgomery are invited to inspect the hospital and its equipment. Tuesday morning, November 20, the hospital will be open for the reception of patients. This hospital in its equipment ranks with the best of its kind in the south.

Anniston, Ala. Star
Sunday, December 30, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION WILL ELECT OFFICERS

The Colored Hospital association will hold its regular monthly meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Congregational Colored church it was announced Saturday afternoon.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, following a short program, it was announced.

The hospital association is an organization working toward the establishment of a negro hospital in Anniston. The organization has already procured a site for the proposed institution.

Anniston, Ala., Star
Saturday, April 7, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION WILL MEET TOMORROW

The I. P. R. Circle Hospital Association, a negro organization, will hold its regular monthly meeting Sunday afternoon at the Calvary Presbyterian church on South Leighton avenue. Dr. Charles E. Thomas will speak on the colored hospital movement in Anniston.

COL. WARD MAKING GOOD

5/24/28

CHICAGO, Ill., May 24.—A. (A. N. P.)—"Because of the peculiar advantages and unusual facilities of the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital, No. 91, located at Tuskegee, Ala., that institution offers the most adequate opportunity for post-graduate study and instruction to Negro physicians of any medical center in the country," declared Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, prominent Chicago surgeon and president of the John A. Andres Clinical Society, in a statement to the Associated Negro Press here on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Giles, who is one of the senior surgeons at the Provident Hospital and a graduate of Cornell Medical College, Ithaca, New York, upon a recent visit to Tuskegee, inspected the work of the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital there, which is under the command of Col. J. H. Ward. He praised the equipment and the personnel of the hospital and specially the administration of Col. Ward.

"The men down there," said Dr. Giles, "are specialists, according to the standards of the Veterans' Bureau, and are taking advantage of the unusual opportunity presented to them to carry on original research. Several of the physicians have written very interesting and valuable articles for the medical journal of the bureau, which show that they are making contributions toward the progress of their profession."

The Veterans' Bureau Hospital, at one time the greatest storm center in the country which threatened to wreck the good-will existing between colored and white citizens of Tuskegee Institute, is one of the largest best equipped institutions operated by the government. Accommodating 620 patients with all kinds of ailments, the clinical advantages are most unusual and special value to post graduate work and research.

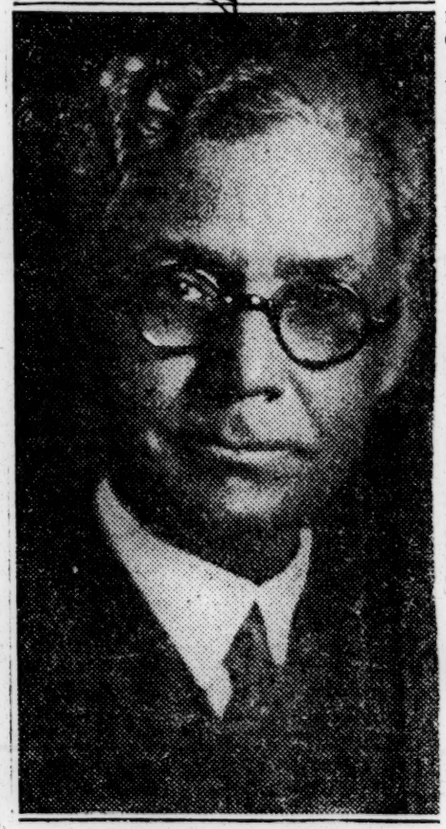
Realizing the need of post graduate courses, Col. Ward has announced that the hospital will at all times be open to physicians of good standing for post graduate work. All of the major services are available and under the supervision of specialists. The entire staff, composed of the medical officers in charge, assistant medical officer, a clinical director, the chiefs of the various services, specialists, ward surgeons and internes will be at the disposal of those who take advantage of the offer.

Col. Ward has taken a government hospital and changed it into one of the greatest medical centers in the country. The institution is usually filled to capacity and particular care is taken of the patients.

One of the most important developments has been that in the Neuro-psychiatric department, under the direction of Dr. George E. Moore, who is a specialist in this line. Here Dr. Moore and his associates are taking the advantage offered them to study the mental processes of the average Negro, as presented by the cross-section represented by the Negro in the war.

The record made by Colonel Ward and the place which the institution now holds in the medical world are tributes to the ability of the staff and to the wisdom of the government in appointing an all-Negro staff in the face of the most vicious opposition of southern white people

Pittsburg Courier
PRAISED
Pittsburg, Pa



COL. J. H. WARD

Has been praised for his fine administration as head of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama.

NEGROES GET GOOD AMOUNT FOR HOSPITAL

Over $800 Has Been Pledged In Drive To Raise Building Funds

The Colored Hospital association has a total of $812 pledged and $49.27 paid in on the fund which is being raised to build a negro hospital, it was announced today.

The colored hospital movement has been on foot for several months and the property for the site has already been purchased. Those in charge of the drive are expecting to raise the money as soon as possible.

No white citizens have been approached for contributions it was said and the colored citizens are hoping that they will be able to raise the necessary amount among themselves.

The following are some of the larger pledges made by colored citizens: Dr. C. E. Thomas, $100; Dr. F. O. Jackson, $100; W. T. Borden, $100; Rev. R. J. White, $100; J. W. Welsh, $100; Rev. A. W. Rise $50; Rev. B. B. Williams, $50; Dr J. H. Elston, $50; D. M. Jackson $50; M. F. Martin, $50; J. W. Welsh $25; J. T. Martin, $25.

NEGRO DELEGATES HEAR DR. CHADWICK

Memorial Hospital Head Tells Of New Building For Negro Patients

Wednesday night's session of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Conference, was featured by a sermon delivered by Dr. T. J. Moppins, of Detroit, Mich., who was born and reared in Alabama and who is now pastor of the largest congregation of negro Methodists in America.

After the annual meeting of the Epworth League presided over by Rev. L. S. White, state president, Bishop Brown introduced Dr. Moppins, who is the highest salaried negro preacher in Methodism and is now visiting his home state and conference in which he was licensed to preach 35 years ago.

Dr. Moppins was inspired by the great welcome given him and without preliminaries delivered just the kind of sermon that has stamped him as one of the greatest preachers of the age.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Dr. Spurgeon D. Davis, pastor First Baptist Church; Dr. [illegible] Thompson, pastor M. E. Church and Annie Laurie Lane, of the First C. M. E. Church of Montgomery.

Response to the above addresses was made by Mary Collins, of Birmingham Music was rendered by the First C. M. E. Church choir and special numbers by Mary Williams, of Montgomery, who sang "Deep River," by Harry Burleigh to the delight of the conference. She has a very sweet voice with a great range and modulation that stamp her as one of the outstanding soloists of the race. The Western Glee Club, representing Montgomery, sang two spirituals, "Leaning on the Lord" and "Heaven in my View," as only the Southern negro can sing the old songs of the South. Many tears were brought to the eyes of all who heard and appreciated the pathos and sentiment of these two representative "Folk Lors" of the "Old South."

Bishop Brown closed the meeting by singing another spiritual, "Is There Anybody There That You Know," that sat the house on fire with spiritual enthusiasm. A cordial welcome is extended to white people to attend the Sunday morning services at which Bishop R. T. Brown, A. M., M. D., D. D., of Birmingham, will preach with special music furnished by some of the choirs and individual talent in the state. Thursday morning's session opened with a lecture on "Pastoral Ethics," by Bishop Brown. The bishop emphasized some things that preachers should know and practice. The negro preacher should prove to the general public that he has ordinary "common sense" that his training has not spoiled him and that he is giving an unselfish service and cultivate the good will and respect of all the people, he said.

Reports showed general prosperity of the church and increasing friendliness between the colored and white churches and a cooperation between the races in most instances. The conference is gratified at the attitude of the daily press of Montgomery in publishing accounts of the meetings.

A special feature of Thursday morning's session was the address by Dr J. S. Chadwick, superintendent Memorial Hospital of the M. E. Church, South in Montgomery. Dr. Chadwick informed the conference that ample accommodations for negroes had been provided in this hospital and that though this department was a bit smaller than that provided for the white people, there was no difference in equipment and service

Dr. Chadwick said in order to get along together, neither race should magnify the short comings of the other nor minimize their virtue. Say he the day is past and gone forever when the white people can neglect the children of your race. He quoted Walter Russell Lambert as follows: "Our love must reach beyond race and nationality, to humanity; each race is a stone in the building of the temple God's kingdom. America must make a contribution to the building. Either world brotherhood or world anarchy must result. I am standing for world brotherhood at all risks. The oath of allegiance to our flag frees us to brotherhood or wreck and ruin.

Thursday night's session was at 6:30, and was given over to the anniversary meeting of the preachers aid an dboard of evangelism. 7:30 preaching by Dr. V. L. Bailey, pastor Bessemer Station.

Hospitals - 1928

D.C.

Nation-Wide Survey Of Negro Hospitals Is To Be Undertaken

Washington, D. C., May 10.—(AP)—A nation-wide survey of the hospitals of the country is to be undertaken early in June in the hope of improving health and hospitalization for the negro race, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the department of public health, Howard university, announced here today.

Dr. Jackson, who is to conduct the investigation, said the work has been undertaken by the American Medical association, the National Medical association and the American College of Surgeons.

Hospitals-1928

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Times

JAN 1 9 1928

...avenue and extends back 168 feet. ... be used for treatment of medical cases and contagious ... eases. It contains 26 rooms, each 12 by 16 feet. The second building, 44 by 134 feet, contains 13 rooms 12 by 14 feet, and will be used for surgical cases. The third building, two stories high, will contain the hospital kitchen and home for nurses, the Tribune says.

The Munroe Memorial hospital which has been under construction at Ocala for the past year, has been completed and thrown open to the public for inspection. The hospital, which is a large brick building, is located near the site of the old hospital, which is now being converted into a nurses' home, and the lower floor will be used for colored patients. The new building is three stories high, 134 feet long and 34 feet deep, with a rear wing 48 by 34. It is fireproof throughout. The rear wing consists of two large wards with utility rooms, diet kitchen, nurses' station and has a capacity of 16 beds. The second floor has 49 private rooms, two four-bed wards and four large solariums with nurses' station, utility rooms, diet kitchen and private and public baths. The third floor of the hospital includes the operating rooms and has a main operating room, sterilizer and nurses' work room, doctors' dressing room, laboratory, X-ray room and a room for eye, ear, nose and throat treatments. The hospital is one of the largest and best equipped in Florida, according to the Ocala Star.

TAMPA, FLA.

APR 18 1928

...gressional district.

Clara Frye Hospital Water Bill Will Be Paid by City

Clara Frye hospital, which for years has handled negro charity cases for the city, will have its water bill for the period from May, 1927, to March of this year paid by the city.

The bills accumulated until claims of $64.04 were held by the water department. Walter E. Mick, acting superintendent, asked the board of representatives what to do. The board, citing the many charities of the institution, told him to do nothing about it. The comptroller will pay the water works' bill from other city funds.

Negro Hospital Asks City For Pay in Charity Cases

A petition asking that the Venzuela E. Small hospital for negroes at 1611 Mitchell street be placed upon the same status as the Clara Frey hospital will be presented at the meeting of the board of representatives tonight.

Under the present arrangement the city pays for negro charity cases at the Clara Frey hospital and the Small hospital seeks a similar arrangement.

Ft. Pierce, Fla. Times

MAY 1928

New Addition Planned for Hospital

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. W. J. Blackshear there is a great possibility that a negro ward will be added to the hospital.

Every one is urged to do his or her bit in this matter. Read the following letter for particulars, as to how this is to be accomplished:

"A Mile of Pennies"

Realizing the great need of a negro ward to our hospital, I am asking you to help build one by taking a journey over a mile of pennies. Sixteen pennies are needed to make a foot. Will you please put a foot of pennies, (16) into this envelope and return to me before June 10. When the mile is received we will have $844.80. If we miss your foot the mile will not be complete. Many thanks,

MRS. W. J. BLACKSHEAR.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., Tribune
Thursday, July 12, 1928

CITY WILL AID IN OBTAINING RIGHT OF WAY

Effort Will Be Made to Keep State Road 8 Route On Delaware Avenue

APPEAL IS MADE BY COUNTY OFFICIAL

Negro Hospital Rented; Four New Members on City Advisory Board

In order that the new State Road No. 8 may enter Fort Pierce by way of Delaware avenue, the city commission will aid the board of county commissioners in securing the remaining right-of-way. Pending formal action, however, Mayor W. C. Russell will make a personal effort to obtain the necessary deeds from a number of property owners whom he believes will grant the m··h needed easements.

An appeal for assistance in this matter was made by County Commissioner R. R. Martin before the board at city hall last night. Mr. Martin explained the difficulty the county was having in getting the right-of-way, and said that unless all the deeds are secured, the state is contemplating routing the new highway through Georgia avenue.

The E. L. Wynn building on Seventh street recommended by the advisory board as a suitable place for a negro hospital, was rented by the commission for six months at $30 per month with an option for renewal of renting or leasing at the same rate.

City Manager Banes was authorized to enter into an agreement with Mr. Wynn's agents, Minshall-Walsh and also to equip the new hospital.

Complying with a request of the city advisors, four new members were appointed to the board to fill the vacancies left by the men who were absent from three consecutive meetings without giving an excuse.

The new members are W. E. Tylander, head of the East Coast Lumber and Supply Co.; J. P. Newell, head of the J. P. Newell Florida Enterprises, Inc., Miller Hallowes, civil engineer and J. E. Leninger, proprietor of the Pioneer Drug store. They succeed C. F. Raulerson, R. D. Holmes, J. M. Sample and C. M. Anderson.

Dredge Cost Approved

In spite of an increase in cost of about $1,100 the city commission authorized the purchase of the 8 inch dredge for which Mayor Russell has been negotiating for the past two weeks.

Certain repairs to the machine, personal expenses of the mayor and a higher charge for towing the dredge from Tarpon Springs to Fort Pierce brought the purchase price from $3,400 to approximately $4,500. The mayor submitted a personal expense account amounting to more than $200, which was approved.

The resolution approving the extra expenditure was voted on by four members of the commission with Commissioner Collins voting "no." Commissioner Hall voted for the purchase of the dredge last night, but at a recent meeting voted against it.

The mayor explained that the barge that was to have towed the dredge to this city had left Tarpon Springs three days before he arrived there. He had been made many offers to tow the dredge here and the lowest price he could finally obtain was $750, delivered outside of the jetties. Captain Bartlett, of the Clark Dredging Co., now excavating the local harbor, will provide a tug to bring the dredge into the port here, Mr. Russell explained.

The dredge is in excellent condition, the mayor told the commission and is capable of dredging to 12 feet.

A letter from Mrs. Edgar Lewis, superintendent of public instruction, requested the commission to grant the board a flat rate of $10 per month for water service, not to exceed 25,000 gallons a month and 15 cents per 1,000 gallons over that amount. Mrs. Lewis explained that the local school campus was being beautified and that a large amount of water was expected to be used this summer. The request was granted.

JOURNAL
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

NOV 22 1928

Structure Will Be Erected on Jefferson Soon as Funds Assured.

Construction of a $200,000 hospital for negroes is to begin shortly on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Plans have been drawn and approved, with work scheduled to start as soon as the entire $200,000 has been assured.

Present arrangements call for an intensive local campaign and the sale of the Brewster hospital, at Union and Lee streets, as Jacksonville's share of the total cost of the new structure.

The plans are now in Jacksonville in the care of Mrs. Robert Stewart, Jersey City, and are being shown to prominent local colored citizens at a series of conferences at Brewster hospital.

One of Four Projects.

The institution will be constructed by the national Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church as one of four building projects to be started or completed by the jubilee year of 1930.

Need of a bigger and better hospital for negroes long has been recognized in Jacksonville, with the result that a site on Jefferson street was purchased three years ago and offered to the national society.

Since that time the national body accepted the site and authorized plans to be drawn calling for a building costing $200,000. These are completed and construction could start immediately if the necessary funds could be assured at this time.

Only 35 in U. S. Now.

The acute need for more colored hospitals also has been recognized by the National Missionary society, inasmuch as there are only 35 such institutions in the United States where prospective negro physicians can spend their interneship.

The Brewster hospital, local institution for negroes, has accommodations for only 35 patients and is sadly overcrowded.

Sale of this institution would bring $30,000 or more to the national fund of $200,000, it is believed, with expectations that a local drive will net many thousands more to meet Jacksonville needs.

Would Care for 65.

Mrs. Stewart is in the city at present to display the plans and to aid in arousing interest among all negro citizens of Jacksonville.

Monday local physicians gathered at the Brewster hospital, Tuesday the turnout of invited business men was discouraging, while today ministers are examining the plans and preparing for the coming campaign.

The new hospital would provide accommodations for more than 65 patients, according to Bertha E. Deen, superintendent of the Brewster hospital.

Hospitals- 1928

Georgia.

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune
Tuesday, May 1, 1928

Colored Singers Please Audience

The Silvertone quintette, composed of colored singers, presented a concert of pleasing songs and instrumental selections Monday night at the municipal auditorium and the fact that they were not heard by more people is to be regretted, as the troup of singers are among the best among the colored people.

A portion of the proceeds from the concert went to the Samaratan hospital, which is operated by four Rome colored physicians.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
Saturday, May 19, 1928

COLORED POPULATION CELEBRATE NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY HERE

Exercises Yesterday Were Carried Out in Detail with Many in Attendance.

National Hospital Week was celebrated by the colored population of Thomasville and Thomas County in a most impressive and appropriate manner yesterday.

The grounds of the hospital were beautifully decorated by the committee in charge and a reception committee received the several hundred visitors to the hospital during the day. Ushers and officials explained various points of interest and everything possible was done to help the colored people who attended familiarize themselves with the hospital.

Colonel Bevans and other hospital officials expressed themselves as extremely gratified with the interest and attendance of the colored people who were present yesterday.

The program rendered during the day was similar to that observed last Saturday at the hospital exercises and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

The following is the program as it was carried out during the day:

Visiting Hours—10-12, 3-6.

The Baby Show was held at 10:00 a. m. Nineteen babies appeared. Doctors and nurses carefully examined all and Board of Judges made the final award.

Prize winners were:

Babies born during 1925 and 1926—
1st—Doris Lee Boswell.
2nd—John Henry Hopkins.
3rd—Beulah Lee Monroe.
Babies born during 1927—
1st—Naomi Dukes.
2nd—Gracie Mae Colvin.
3rd—Elton Gyton.
Babies born during 1928—
1st—Elizabeth Ford McCauley.
2nd—Mary Juanita Scott.
3rd—Jewell Annette McMillan.

The prizes conssited of rosettes fastened in place with the official hospital pin. The first prize winners also received books of coupons furnished by the Rose Theatre and Saving accounts of $1.00 sent by the First National Bank.

Refreshments were served from 3:00 to 5:00 to several hundred visitors.

At 5:30 the impressive Graduation Exercises occurred.

The graduates were:
Frances Simmons.
Violet Johnson.
Catherine Davis.
Francena Evans.
Girlene Brown.
Lillie Mae Denegaul.

This is the first class to graduate from the John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital Training School for Colored Nurses.

The program was:
March—Orchestra.
Invocation—Rev. M. S. Jones.
Music—Quartette.
Address—H. Vernon Green, B. D.
Music—Quartette.
Address—Dr. M. L. Newsome.
Music—Quartette.
Presentation of Diplomas and Class Pins—Dr. J. L. Bevans, Director; Miss Marion A. Doane, Superintendent of Nurses.
Recessional—Orchestra.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Tuesday, October 2, 1928

$17,842 IS VOTED TO RENOVATE NEGRO WARD AT HOSPITAL

Council Monday afternoon voted $17,842 for renovation of the negro ward and the negro nurses' home at Grady hospital.

Installation of a new elevator a Battle Hill sanatorium and a new boiler also were authorized.

FREE TREATMENT FOR NEGROES

The Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Alto is now open for the care of the tuberculous negroes of our State. For the first time in the history of Georgia this can be said. The institution is well equipped and is in the hands of the same physicians as are in charge of the white unit. Application blanks can be had by writing Dr. E. W. Glidden, Superintendent, Alto, Ga.

Thomasville, Ga., News
Thursday, June 21, 1928

Alto Cottage Is Open For Negroes

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Alto is now open for the care of the tuberculous negroes of our State. For the first time in the history of Georgia this can be said. The institution is well equipped and is in the hands of the same physicians as are in charge of the white unit. Application blanks can be had by writing Dr. E. W. Glidden, Superintendent, Alto, Ga.

$17,842 IS VOTED TO RENOVATE NEGRO WARD AT HOSPITAL

Council Monday afternoon voted $17,842 for renovation of the negro ward and the negro nurses' home at Grady hospital.

Constitution
10-2-28
Atlanta

Installation of a new elevator at Battle Hill sanatorium and a new boiler also were authorized.

Hospitals-1928

Georgia

ATLANTA, GA., CONSTITUTION

JAN 7 1928

Memorial Hospital For Negro Patients Open for Inspection

The W. A. Harris Memorial hospital for negro patients, a new 15-bed building of brick fireproof construction at 975 Hunter street, will be open for public inspection this afternoon and tonight between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock, it is announced by Dr. C. W. Powell, the owner. The hospital is especially equipped for obstetrical and surgical cases, it is announced, and will be open to the patients of any physician or surgeon.

MACON, GA., Telegraph

JAN 7 1928

HOSPITAL REPORT MADE

Negro Institution Treats 44 Persons During Month

The monthly report of Lundy hospital, the only Negro institution of its kind south of Atlanta, reveals that 39 patients were treated and 44 persons were given treatment at the free clinic over the month. The report also discloses that 832 persons visited the hospital last month.

The Negro hospital is under the care of Dr. J. W. Lundy, chief surgeon. The staff includes Dr. Harry Moses, Dr. A. P. Kemp and Dr. J. C. Anderson.

CONSTITUTION
ATLANTA, GA.

FEB 17 1928

RENOVATING HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO PATIENTS

Work of renovating the old tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto to be used by negro patients is now in progress and when finished it will accommodate 100 patients, according to a statement made in the annual report of the state department of health. The new sanitarium, finished a year ago, is now occupied by 150 patients. Treatment was given during the year to 356 patients.

Masons of Georgia are waging a campaign for $100,000 to build a tuberculosis hospital for children at Alto. The new unit will have 50 beds.

Milledgeville, Ga., Union Recorder

FEB 23 1927

NEW BUILDING CONTRACT LET

Dupree & Sons of Rome Will Erect House For Colored Patients At The State Sanitarium

Contracts were awarded last week at the regular session of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State Sanitarium for the erection of a building for Colored patients, the new building is the first to be erected in the expansion program planned by the directros of the Institution.

The contract were awarded to J. F. Dupree & Sons, of Rome, Ga., for the sum of approximately $160,000.00.

The building will be erected on the west of the present colored dormitory and will house about 450 patients. In selecting the site for this building and the other buildings that are being planned for the Institution, the board used every care to place them at the most advantageous points in carrying out their proposed expansion program.

The new building is expected to relieve some of the congestion that has been a menace to the institution in carrying on its work for the past several years. The colored department has been greatly over crowded, with a rapidly increasing demand on the Sanitarium.

The Trustees who are directing Georgia's greatest chairty are planning with care and much deliberation the expansion movement. An additional water main will be constructed at an early date for the institution to the water station and a Psychiacric Hospital, a much needed addition at the Sanitarium.

The Sanitarium has shown a marked growth in the past twenty years with an ever increasing demand. The growth in numbers of patients has far exceeded the building progress and a large appropriation was made by the last Legislature with a view of relieving some of this congestion. The Trustees are desirious of making the expansion accomodate any possible growth within the next twenty years, if all plans can be carried forward to completion.

SAVANNAH, GA., Press

MAR 15 1928

DR. WHITE WRITES MAYOR ON NEED NEGRO HOSPITAL

HE POINTS OUT DANGER TO WHITE RESIDENTS THROUGH DELAY

Rev. John E. White, chairman of the executive committee, having in charge the raising of funds for the completion of the Charity Hospital for negroes has addressed the following letter to Mayor Thomas M. Hoynes:

"To His Honor, the Mayor:

"I am taking the liberty of addressing you with reference to the effort being made to arouse the white citizenship of Savannah to the conditions among the negro people which affect the life of our city. Your active interest already expressed assures us of your personal and official permission to speak through you to the white people of this city on this urgent subject.

Half and Half.

"We have found that one-half the population of Savannah does not know how the other half lives and dies. If the white people of Savannah knew the facts and nothing more than the facts, the situation would become the talk of every fireside and the grave concern of every citizen who thinks beyond the end of his own nose. I call your honor's attention to these facts:

"First, Savannah in spite of her apparent advantage of sunshine and sea breeze, stands lowest among the cities of Georgia in health conditions and still lower than any large community in South Carolina, North Carolina or Virginia.

Explanation.

"Second, the chief explanation of this fact is the health and disease situation in our negro population. Twice as many negroes are ill in Savannah this morning as white people. Of these, negroes, three times as many will die. In 1928, according to the records, twenty per cent. more negroes will die in Savannah than will be born. This would indicate that the negro population would entirely disappear from Savannah if we should put a wall around the city prohibiting negro immigration.

Appeal to Conscience.

"Now, your Honor, the appeal of these facts is of course to the conscience of our humanity but it is more than that. The health conditions among the ne — s directly affects health among the white people. If the negro population was absolutely segregated from all contact with the white people the tragedy of their situation would be appalling but not so threatening. We would be quarantined for self protection. But, the facts are that negro life is interfused with the common life of the city. Our contacts are atmospheric and even personally intimate. There is probably not a home in which the breath of negro squalor and disease does not blow every day.

Effect on Labor.

"I beg to call the attention of your honor to two things further, viz: The drag on labor energies and the threat of epidemic which are obvious in the present health conditions of Savannah. The Duke Foundation working at health conditions in North and South Carolina has startled the citizens of those states, which are among the healthiest in the South, by showing that there are 100,000 people ill every day in the year out of the 3,500,000 population; and that the economic loss thus sustained is enormous. One wonders what a survey of this sort would show for Savannah as a downpull on business. If the business men of Savannah could realize the bearing of the Charity Hospital appeal on the commercial interests of themselves and their children, they would see that it presents a necessity with all the essence of an investment.

No Epidemic.

"We, of course, do not anticipate an epidemic of any sort A medical expert would, however, pronounce that Savannah is poorly equipped to deal with a possible epidemic.

"It is recently published that the epidemic of typhoid fever in Montreal, Canada, last year cost that community several million dollars in money. The city investigated it and the report said that if the business men of Montreal had been thoroughly alive to the losses which they had sustained through the diversion of tourist traffic, the lower consumptive power of the citizen and the other losses which might have been entirely prevented, they never would have tolerated certain, definite, unsanitary conditions to which the epidemic was traceable. We have in Savannah not only the conditions out of which epidemics arise, but we have painfully small equipment for dealing with an epidemic if it should befall us. Should it come it would have its rise and center among the colored people.

"The movement to 'Finish the Job' of the Charity Hospital for negroes is the most urgent present issue which the citizens of Savannah can be called on to promote. We can assure them that all provision is made to safeguard every dollar we will put into that enterprise. This will be done under the responsibility of white citizens in sympathetic co-operation with efficient negro trustees

I am sure that your honor will appreciate my unselfish motive in writing so urgently upon the subject."

Respectfully,
JOHN E. WHITE,
Chairman Erection Committee.

Rosenwald To Aid Hospital

Noted Philanthropist Comments on Its Great Need

AND MAKES SUGGESTIONS

Intimates a Contribution in "Fairly Generous" Way

One of the most encouraging aspects of the campaign to complete the Charity Hospital Building so that the Negroes of Chatham county and vicinity will have greater facilities for caring for their medical and surgical needs, is contained in the letter received yesterday by Sam G. Adler from Julius Rosenwald, founder of the Rosenwald Fund, and one of the most liberal contributors to the welfare of the Negro race in the South.

Mr. Adler wrote to Mr. Rosenwald, his uncle by marriage, then on a visit to Florida, on March 6, and the letter in reply to his indicates Mr. Rosenwald's full sympathy with the plan and his practically certain willingness to contribute with what he terms a "fairly generous way." For Mr. Rosenwald to write "fairly generous way" means,

undoubtedly a material aid in the campaign if the plan suggested itself to him as one worthy of aid. The letter is as follows:

"I am pleased to learn that you are actively interested in providing better medical care for the Negro. This is not only desirable from the Negro side but to a large degree the white's benefit. Infection knows no race barrier. Whether or not I would help in this cause depends to some extent on the plan. So far, I have only been willing to aid Negro hospitals if some reputable white hospital staff agreed to cooperate and guide the Negro staff. If this and minor details could be worked out satisfactorily and the proper sort of a building was assured, I might be very glad to help in a fairly generous way. If you will write to E. R. Embree, care my office in Chicago, who is now president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, he will take the matter up with you and may possibly come to Savannah later to study the subject."

Of Mr. Rosenwald, "Who's Who in America" says: Contributes largely of time and money to civic philanthropic and educational enterprises; stimulated construction and contributed part of total cost (about $3,000,000) of sixteen colored Y. M. C. A. and two Y. M. C. A. buildings in fifteen cities with more than 1,000,000 Negro population; stimulated construction and contributed $2,500,000 toward the total cost $3,500,000 of Negro rural public schools having 5,000 teachers and 360,000 pupils in the South." In addition, Mr. Rosenwald has contributed large sums to various other philanthropic movements."

ELBERTON, GA., Star.

MAR 9 1920

Alto Sanitarium Open to Colored Folks

Atlanta, March 6.—Anouncement is made by Dr. T .F. Abbercrombie, executive officer of the state board of health, that the department for the treatment of Negro tubercular patients, at the Alto sanitarium, is ready for opening to Negro sufferers. That branch of the institution is equipped with beds for caring for 100 patients. At the present time there are only 18 Negro patients.

When provision was made for the erection of the new sanitarium plant, at a cost of half a million dollars, one of the requirements was that the old Alto plant be devoted to the treatment of Negro patients.

A striking comparison is shown in the fact that the new institution, rated as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United States, is now filled to its capacity with white patients, and with a waiting list almost as large as before the new plant was completed, while there is no waiting list of Negroes, and available space and equipment to take care of 83 more patients than the Negro department has at this time.

This

[illegible] Ga. Enquirer-Sun

MAR 11 19[illegible]

GEORGIA NEGRO TREATED AT ALTO

Old Tubercular Sanatorium Equipped for Beds for Negro Patients, By Legislative Requirement.

BY JOHN W. HAMMOND

ATLANTA, Mar. 10.—Annnouncement is made by Dr. T. F. Abbercrombie, executive officer of the state Board of Health, that the department for the treatment of negro tubercular patients, at the Alto sanatorium, is ready for opening to negro sufferers. That branch of the institution is equipped with beds for caring for 100 patients. At the present time there are only 17 negro patients.

When provision was made for the erection of the new sanatorium plant, at a cost of half a million dollars, one of the requirements was that the old Alto plant be devoted to the treatment of negro patients.

A striking comparison is shown in the fact that the new institution, rate as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United States, is now filled to its capacity with white patients, and with a waiting list almost as large as before the new plant was completed, while there is no waiting list of negroes, and available space and equipment to take care of 83 more patients than the negro department has at this time.

A feature of this situation which is commanding careful study by the state authorities is whether or not the tuberculosis situation, insofar as the races generally is concerned, will be solved by the vastly entaled present institution as a whole. Statistics show that the larger suffering from tuberculosis is among negroes and yet there is a disposition among that race away from rather than toward concentrated hospitilization. A theory which is now being worked on by the state board has in contemplation a plan seeking to bring about the establishment of public hospitals in the larger number of counties all through the state, in order to afford a greater near-the-home attention. In latter day medical science the greater number of hospitals and infirmaries have been constructed and are operated in the line of surgical treatment, whereas, taking into consideration the health and protection, as well as the care, of the general public, what are known as "general" hospitals are more in need now than they have ever been. That is, hospitals for the general treatment of ailments, and where there is public provision made for the care of charity patients.

[illegible] Friday, April 27, 192[illegible]

FREE TREATMENT FOR NEGROES

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Alto is now open for the care of the tuberculous negroes of our State. For the first time in the history of Georgia this can be said. The institution is well equipped and is in the hands of the same physicians as are in charge of the white unit. Application blanks can be had by writing Dr. E. W. Glidden, Superintendent, Alto, Ga.

Hospitals - 1928

Illinois.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUL 18 1928

U. OF C. MAY BACK NEGRO HOSPITAL

Affiliation Will Improve Standards; O. K.'d by Rosenwald.

Affiliation between the University of Chicago and the Provident hospital and training school, a south side institution for Negroes, is being favorably considered, officers of both institutions announced today. The project has received the indorsement of Julius Rosenwald, who on learning that one of the conditions upon which affiliation hinges is that the hospital must have means to maintain suitable equipment, has sent a contribution of $2,000, "to indicate sympathy with the policy mapped out."

In informal conferences Dr. Franklin C. McLean, chairman of the medical department of the university, assured trustees of the hospital that there is no obstacle, so far as the university is concerned, to affiliation "under the proper terms." Dr. McLean said the matter is now up to the hospital trustees.

Need New Building.

A. L. Jackson, Negro civic leader and business man and president of the Provident board of trustees, said affiliation is practically agreed upon, and consummation of it may be expected as soon as a new building is acquired, possibly in nine months or a year.

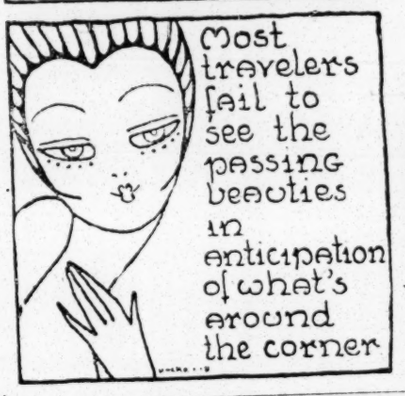
"The new plan," said Jackson, "will mean an emphasis on the educational aspects of the institution. It is one of a very few institutions in the United States training Negro nurses and physicians, and university supervision will improve the standards of the supply of these workers, for whom there is a crying need."

Mr. Rosenwald's comment, contained in a letter to Jackson, said the affiliation would be "a guaranty of proper standards of personnel and service."

U. of C. Conditions.

Dr. McLean said the university required as conditions of affiliation that the hospital shall have an adequate plant and funds for keeping its work and equipment up to standard, and that the personnel must be approved by the university, which shall have the initiative in recommending appointments to the staff.

Eve's Epigrams

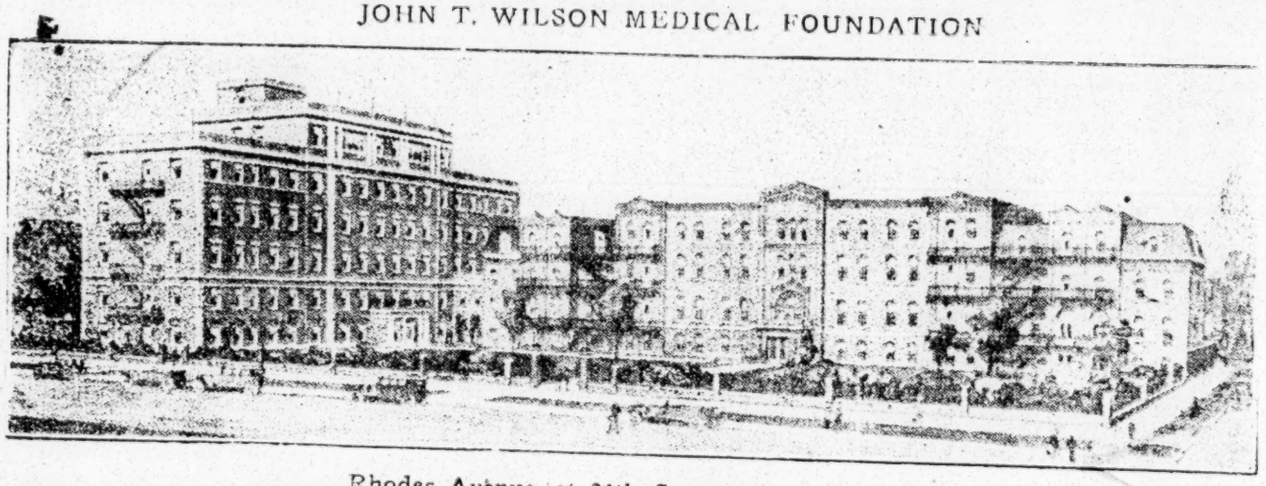


DAILEY HOSPITAL TO CELEBRATE ITS SECOND BIRTHDAY

The board of trustees of the Dailey hospital and sanitarium, 3736-40 South Michigan avenue, announces that the institution will celebrate its second anniversary Thursday, Nov. 15, with an open house from 2 to 9 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to take advantage of the occasion to visit the hospital and sanitarium and inspect the attractive and well appointed rooms and up-to-date equipment, and become acquainted with the efficient and thoroughly trained medical staff connected with the institution.

JOHN T. WILSON MEDICAL FOUNDATION



Rhodes Avenue, at 34th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. John T. Wilson Gives $50,000 For Acquirement of Hospital, Land, And Equipment For Service To Race

Property Is Valued At $750,000, and Is To Be Owned and Operated By the John T. Wilson Medical Foundation, Chicago Corporation

Chicago, Ill.—The colored people of Chicago, and for that matter of the United States, on Thursday morning, December 20, came into possession and ownership of all buildings and equipment of the hospital at 34th street and Rhodes avenue, heretofore operated as the Lake Side Hospital.

The acquisition of this hospital was made possible by an outright gift of $50,000 by Dr. John T. Wilson. This seems to be the first instance on record in this country where a Negro has given such a large sum of money for the establishment of a charitable institution.

Owned by Foundation.

These properties will now be owned and operated by "The John T. Wilson Medical Foundation," a charitable corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois. $750,000 is the conservative valuation placed upon the buildings, grounds and equipment. The plant and equipment are modern in every way. There are set up at the present time 110 beds, with a potential capacity of at least one-half as many more. There are 44 private rooms, for the accommodation of one patient each; and the other space is in rooms to accommodate two, three and four patients. No room space or ward will have more than four patients.

Every room is provided with excellent bed, furniture and furnishings, private telephone and with modern electrical call system. The maternity, medical and surgical floors, with their appurtenances, are absolutely first-class and up-to-date in every respect.

Cover Half Block.

The buildings and grounds cover one-half block, at the southwest corner of Rhodes avenue, at 34th street. The main hospital building is six stories, built of pressed brick and fireproof throughout. The adjoining building for auxiliary uses contains dormitories for nurses and internes and other members of the hospital staff and personnel.

There are six operating rooms, with complete and adequate equipment; with every modern x-ray device; with drug rooms and analytical laboratories; with modern ice plant and heating system. There is, therefore, every facility for the training of internes and nurses, and for post graduate work for the practicing physician and surgeon.

To Help the Needy.

Aside from providing the best accommodations for persons of means, the John T. Wilson Medical Foundation will make every effort to provide proper treatment and services for the man, woman or family who are destitute and without means. Free clinics and community hygiene will be among the main functions of the institution. Since the Foundation is to be operated entirely upon a charitable basis it will seek support and an endowment through public contributions and from other philanthropic sources.

The grand opening for the Foundation will be held December 26 to 31, inclusive, 1928, each day from 4 to 8 p. m., during which time the hospital and all equipment and facilities will be open for public inspection.

During the week, January 1, to 6, inclusive, 1929, there will be conducted a free surgical clinic. Some of the finest and most skillful surgical experts will perform operations during this period. And the only cost that the patient will have to pay will be the hospital fee, which will range from $3 per day

12-22-28 New York

and up. Thus, the operations themselves will be performed by experts without any cost whatever.

Everyone is invited to take advantage of this free clinic, whether the person desiring the operation resides in Chicago or anywhere else. Patients will be admitted during this period, under these conditions, until the capacity of the hospital has reached. Accommodation in this free clinic will be given in accordance with the time of receipt of the application and reservation.

Those desiring to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity will do well to communicate immediately with the secretary, The John T. Wilson Medical Foundation, Rhodes avenue at 34th street, Chicago.

Nathan O. Goodloe and Oscar C. Brown of the law firm of Temple, Brown, Hatewood and Wimbish; and A. M. Burroughs, are attorneys for the John T. Wilson Medical Foundation in matters pertaining to the acquisition of these new properties.

Negroes Acquire Large Hospital

The colored people of Chicago, and for that matter of the United States, will on Thursday morning, December 26, come into possession and ownership of all the buildings and equipment of the hospital at 34th street and Rhodes avenue, Chicago, heretofore operated as the Lakeside hospital. The acquisition of this hospital was made possible by an outright gift of $50,000 by Dr. John T. Wilson, M. D.

These properties will now be owned and operated by "The John T. Wilson Medical Foundation," a charitable organization, chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois. Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand dollars is the conservative valuation placed on the building, grounds and equipment.

The buildings and grounds cover one-half block, at the Southwest corner of Rhodes avenue and 34th street. The main hospital building is six stories, built of pressed brick and fireproof thruout. The adjoining building for auxiliary uses contains dormitories for nurses and internes and other members of the hospital staff and personnel.

Free clinics and community hygiene will be among the main functions of the institution. Since the foundation is to be operated entirely upon a charitable basis it will seek support and an endowment through public contributions and from other philanthropic sources.

The grand opening for the Foundation will be held from December 26 to 31st inclusive, each day from 4:00 to 8:00 p. m., during which time the hospital and all equipment and facilities will be open for public inspection.

Nathan O. Goodloe, and Oscar C. Brown and A. M. Burroughs, are attorneys for the John T. Wilson Foundation i the matters pertaining to the acquisition of these new properties.

Hospitals-1928

CHICAGO, ILL.

American

JAN 25 1928

PLAN 200-BED HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Plans for a $600,000 hospital on the South Side for colored people exclusively were announced today by the order of the Missionary Sisters, Servants of the Holy Ghost of Techny, Ill.

The structure, with accommodations for at least 200 patients, will be erected on the southwest corner of Forty-fifth st. and Michigan av., on property recently purchased from Alderman John Powers. It will be built probably in 1929.

Chicago's colored people have promised their financial support, although a drive for funds has not yet been undertaken, according to the Rev. Father Joseph Eckert, rector of St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church, Forty-first st. and Michigan av.

"We expect to raise at least $150,000 among prominent colored business men," Father Eckert said. He already has received large pledges.

The institution will be known as the Pentecost Hospital. Its name was selected by George Cardinal Mundelein, archbishop of Chicago.

A feature of the hospital will be the establishment of a colored nurses training school, according to Sister Mary Superior of Northbrook, Ill., assistant to Mother Superior Leonarda, head of the Missionary Sisters.

Dr. Abt spoke before a group of 100 colored physicians and nurses at a meeting in St. Elizabeth's hall, in charge of the Rev. Father Joseph F. Eckert, the pastor of the colored Catholic parish at 41st street and Wabash avenue.

Cardinal Mundelein has personally subscribed $5,000 towards the project, and a site for the institution has been picked at 45th street and Michigan avenue. Among other things, Dr. Abt pointed out that the colored population from 1910 to 1920 [to say nothing of the increase since then], increased 148 per cent, without any increase in hospitalization. He said that a survey by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, former health commissioner, showed 700 beds were needed to take care of Chicago's colored sick people; and that colored infant mortality was 136.7 per 1,000.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 17 1928

AIDS $1,000,000 HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

With one-third of Chicago's 95 hospitals with restrictions against that race, and with less than 100 beds available in the several all-colored institutions in the city, need for the new $1,000,000 hospital recently sponsored by Cardinal Mundelein for Chicago's ever increasing Negro population, was emphasized last night by Dr. Arthur F. Abt, president of the Chicago Medical society.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 20 1928

CHICAGO NEGROES LACK HOSPITALS

Bundesen Report Bares Great Need of Beds for 200,000 Colored.

The great lack of adequate hospital facilities for the 200,000 Negroes living in Chicago was disclosed today in a finding released by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, former health commissioner. In Chicago are only two hospitals for the colored population, with a combined capacity of 115 beds.

"Chicago's hospitals are overcrowded, especially those catering to the poorer classes," the report said. "The scarcity of hospital beds for the colored people of the city cannot be overemphasized. The fact that there is a growing demand for hospital facilities for this race does not mean that the colored people wish for charity. But most of them cannot pay the high prices of the present time for hospital care. They want an institution that will give them medical aid at moderate expense.

The death rate among colored babies is nearly double that of whites, due greatly to the lack of early care of the expectant mother and the very young baby. Of all the deaths that occur in babies 1 year of age or under, more than 40 per cent are the result of improper care during the first month of life.

Need Opening for Doctors.

"There is also a great need for hospitals where colored doctors and nurses can serve their interneship. Altogether there are nine hospitals on the south side near the area where the colored people live. Of this number only two are for the colored, four will accept colored patients in emergency cases and the other three will not accept them under any conditions. Where there are only 115 hospital beds now available for members of that race there should be at least 1,600 beds, according to the recognized medical standard of beds a thousand of population.

"To add to the seriousness of the situation the colored population has been rapidly increasing in Chicago. Figures show that on any given day there are some 2,000 colored people sick in this city. Probably 20 per cent of these are cases of serious illness and in many instances charity cases. These latter must be taken to the county hospital, which is many miles from their homes."

Nuns Plan Hospital.

It was recently announced that the Catholic Sisters plan to build a $1,000,000 south side hospital, primarily for the colored people, though all races and creeds will be welcome and the staff will include both white and colored.

The site has already been purchased at 45th street and South Michigan avenue. A campaign for $1,000,000 to erect and equip the institution will be started next fall. Cardinal Mundelein has recommended the building of the hospital and has subscribed $5,000 to the fund.

"It has been my desire to have in this city a Catholic Sisters' hospital, modern and well equipped, for the accommodation of the rapidly growing colored population of Chicago," the cardinal said.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 27 1928

EVANSTON PLANS NEGRO HOSPITAL

Corporation Formed for Task; Purchases Site; Need Is Cited.

A site has been set apart for a public hospital in Evanston which will care for Negro patients and will train Negroes as physicians and nurses. A corporation has been formed to acquire, maintain and conduct such an institution, and has purchased for $3,400 a plot 100 by 170 feet on the northeast corner of Foster street and Gray avenue.

"Such an institution is gravely needed," said Mrs. N. C. Knight, treasurer of the corporation and of the Evanston Interracial council, which for two years has been quietly raising funds for the purpose.

"We believe it will be a protection of the health of all Evanston. The Medical Association of Evanston is heartily back of the project.

Must Go to County.

"At present there is no public hospital in Evanston which receives Negroes except in emergency, and only one private institution, a sanitarium of limited facilities. Most Negroes here who need hospital care have to go to the county hospital.

"The only public ambulances available for taking sick people from Evanston on the long journey to the county hospital is the single police ambulance which Evanston maintains, and I have known that to be refused because it was felt it could not be spared so long out of Evanston."

The corporation includes both Negroes and white people. Clyde D. Foster, real estate man, is president; Dr. W. L. Noble, a physician who has offices in the loop, and Adam P. Perry, a Negro steward for the Evanston Country club, are vice-presidents; Peter N. Jans, an Evanston councilman, secretary, and Horace S. Graves, a Negro, is secretary. Mrs. James A. James, wife of a member of the Northwestern university faculty and a vice-president of the inter-racial council, is a member of the board of directors.

Welcome, Says Moss.

"Such an institution will be most welcome," said Joseph L. Moss, director of the Cook county bureau of public welfare. "The Evanston hospitals are not unlike most of the Chicago hospitals in their policy of excluding Negroes, and in Chicago as well as Evanston patients for the county hospital are dependent for getting there on the police patrol wagons which are—simply terrible! The county hospital has only one ambulance, that which is in use for transferring patients to other institutions. The trip to the county hospital is a hard ride.

"I understand the health department has some ambulances, but I don't know what they are used for.

"Moreover, the capacity of the county hospital has been taxed to the limit by the unemployment situation, and any such relief as new institutions which will take Negroes affords is very welcome."

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 21 1928

PLAN $1,000,000 HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PATIENTS

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW AND HORSE'S-EYE VIEW OF NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

BUILDING TO RISE ON SOUTH SIDE

Site at 45th Street and South Park Avenue Selected; 6 Stories High.

Construction of a $1,000,000 hospital intended primarily for colored patients and operated under direction of the Catholic Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost will get under way within the next year at 45th street and South Park avenue, it is announced.

The hospital has been christened Pentecost hospital by Cardinal Mundelein, whose contribution of $5,000 was the first to be received by the committee in charge of raising funds for the project. The hospital will be manned by a staff including both white and colored physicians and will offer opportunity for the training of colored nurses.

Architect Herman Gaul has prepared plans for the building.

The building will be six stories in height, topped by a central tower of two stories. The exterior will be of brick and stone.

Lack of adequate hospital facilities for the people of the colored colony was disclosed by a survey by Dr. Herman Bundesen, health editor of The Daily News. The district is served by but two hospitals with a combined capacity of 115 beds. There should be at least 1,600 beds available to serve the district according to recognized medical standards, Dr. Bundesen's report points out.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

APR 22 1928

NEW PENTECOST HOSPITAL HAILED AS BOON TO CITY

Expect Negro Death Rate to Be Reduced.

BY KATHLEEN M'LAUGHLIN

As Pentecost hospital, dedicated to the Negro race, but not exclusively for them, goes up within the next few months at 45th street and Wabash avenue, Chicago's death rate should go down. For this hospital, to be erected at a cost of $1,000,000, is regarded as the solution of a great medical need.

To demonstrate just how important to both white and colored races is the mission of Pentecost hospital Father Joseph Eckert, white pastor of the colored St. Elizabeth's church at 41st street and Wabash avenue, yesterday provided an outline of the hospital situation among the Negro population of Chicago.

Half a Bed Per 1,000.

"Figures taken from the files of the health department," he said, "show that in the year 1926 total deaths in Chicago were 35,623, at the rate of 11.68 per 1,000 population. Among the Negroes there were 3,651, the death rate being 22.82 per 1,000.

"Chicago has approximately 225,000 colored population, 200,000 of whom live on the south side. There are just two colored hospitals in the city that are recognized by the American Medical association. Their capacity is 115 beds. There are nine hospitals on the south side, all but one of whom have restrictions against accepting Negro patients, and that one will take only certain cases.

"It appears, therefore, that there is about half a bed per thousand for the colored population on the south side, where hospital facilities for the race should require 1,600 beds. That is a shortage of over 709 per cent.

Causes of Death.

"Principal causes of death among Negroes were, respectively, heart disease, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and nephritis. But the upcurve in the death rate from tuberculosis among them places it apart and marks it as the most insidious. Of the white deaths, 73 per 100,000 were from the white plague. The colored patients died at the rate of 333 per 100,000.

"When you consider that 623 colored died from the disease in 1926 and that of these 339 died in the County hospital, 160 in their residences, 18 in the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium, and that 89 of the remainder were from other than pulmonary tuberculosis, it becomes apparent how the hospital situation among the Negroes contributes to the total death rate in Chicago."

Mundelein Visions Training.

Cardinal Mundelein, who gave $5,000 to start the building fund, has expressed his satisfaction that Pentecost hospital will provide opportunities for colored internes and nurses to get professional experience now denied them in many hospitals.

Pentecost will be devoted about 95 per cent to Negro patients. Both white and colored physicians and surgeons will practice there and donors of both races will make construction possible.

PLAN HOSPITAL FOR NORTH SHORE COLORED PEOPLE

To Be Erected on Foster and Gray Corner.

Plans are being pushed by the Community Hospital Association of Evanston for the erection shortly of an institution to care for the sick among the colored population of the north shore and at the same time to provide a medical school where colored doctors and nurses may be trained. Evanston now has about 10,000 colored people in its population.

CLYDE D. FOSTER.
[E. L. Ray Photo.]

The hospital is to put up on a 100x170 site at the northwest corner of Foster street and Gray avenue on property purchased some time ago by the association. No architect has yet been selected, but the plans are progressing favorably.

It is stated that there are not more than ten institutions in the whole country approved as fit places for the training of colored internes, and in view of this situation the formation of the Evanston Hospital association, composed of several of the leading citizens of the university suburb, will have special significance.

Will Serve All.

While the colored people of Evanston will be the principal beneficiaries of the institution, it is not proposed to distinguish between persons seeking admittance because of race, religion or nationality. Nor will there be any distinction drawn as to officers, attending physicians or surgeons, internes, nurses or other attendants or employés.

According to the American Hospital association, there are two main motives in the present movement to improve conditions in this field of medicine. The first is to provide proper hospital facilities for a class of people sorely in need of them. The second is to provide interneships for the 150 to 200 students that graduate annually from colored medical schools. At present there are only forty available.

Here Are Officers.

Officers of the organizations are: Clyde D. Foster, president, who is vice president of the real estate firm of Quinlan & Tyson; Dr. W. L. Noble and Adam P. Perry, vice presidents; Peter N. Jans, secretary; Horace S. Graves, assistant secretary, and Mrs. N. C. Knight.

There are fifteen members on the board of directors, of whom eight are white and seven are colored. Those whose terms expire in 1929 are: Clyde D. Foster, W. L. Noble, Jane James, Charles S. Wallace, and William H. Dixon; in 1930, Peter N. Jans, John F. Hahn, Mrs. R. D. Hadley, D. W. Richardson, and Sam J. Cannon; in 1931, Mrs. Martha Twiggs, Mrs. R. P Downs, Adam P. Perry, Mrs. N. C. Knight, and Russell Whitman.

Hospitals - 1928

Tidrington Wins In T. B. Hospital Fight

Eagle Washington D.C. 1-17-28.

Evansville, Ind.—Attorney Ernest G. Tidrington has won his fight to have colored people admitted to the Boehne Tuberculosis Hospital of Vanderburgh County, Indiana.

The Commissioners of Vanderburgh County and the trustees of the Tuberculosis Hospital met last Monday morning in the Commissioners' Court with Attorney Tidrington who convinced the officials of the fallacy of trying to stamp out a disease when only a part of the citizens were given the privilege of obtaining treatment, as well as the injustice being perpetrated upon the Negro race.

At the close of the hearing it was voted to expend $15,000 immediately to provide for the immediate extrance and treatment of colored tubercular patients in the hospital.

Mr. Tidrington, a fearless race leader, is to be commended upon his manly stand in demanding the rights of the members of the race, especially in achieving such a signal victory single handed in spite of the stubborn opposition against such move offered by certain members of the Negro race.

Times

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

APR 20 1928

SURVEYS NEGRO HOSPITAL NEEDS IN INDIANAPOLIS

Study by Dr. W. H. Walsh Is Ordered by Council of Social Agencies.

Survey of the hospitalization needs of the Negro population of Indianapolis with the view of recommending a separate Negro unit and nurses training school at city hospital is being made under auspices of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies.

No steps to persuade the city health board to establish the separate training school and ward at the city hospital will be taken until Dr. William H. Walsh, former American Hospital Association secretary, completes his study of the general hospital needs of the city.

Dr. Walsh begun his study of the Negro population needs here last November and was later employed by the Indianapolis Foundation to prepare a general report on hospitalization.

Indianapolis is about up to the standard requirements for hospital capacity for a city of its size, Eugene C. Foster, Indianapolis Foundation director, believes.

"Our facilities are somewhat taxed by the fact that the State is underhospitalized and many out-State patients are brought here for treatment," Foster declared.

The additional unit contemplated at city hospital in the $1,750,000 building program before the new city council, is expected partially to relieve the congestion. The council is understood to be friendly to the program. Council President Edward B. Raub Sr. said a joint meeting of the health and finance committees probably will be held before the next meeting in May.

Request of the Keys sanatorium, Negro hospital, for funds to continue the private sanatorium, led the Council of Social Agencies to order the survey.

The committee headed by Foster felt that there should be additional hospital facilities for Negroes, in proportion to population, and asked Dr. Walsh to make the study.

Either private funds or city appropriation would be necessary before the project could be undertaken.

The committee: Rev. H. L. Herrod, of Flanner House; Dr. Ernest N. Evans, Indianapolis Church Federation secretary; Miss Mary A. Meyers, Marion County Tuberculosis Association secretary; Miss Edna Hamilton, Public Health Nursing Association director; Dr. Herman G. Morgan, city health board secretary; Dr. William A. Doeppers, city hospital superintendent; Dr. E. E. Padgett, health board president; Dr. William F. King, State health board secretary, and F. B. Ransom, Negro of the Madame Walker Company.

Indiana.

Hospitals - 1928

Kansas.

JOURNAL
TOPEKA, KANS.

FEB 17 1928

FOR NEGRO HEALTH CLINICS

Plans To Be Made at Informal Dinner at K. V. S.

Clement Richardson, principal of the Kansas Vocational school, is inviting negro doctors and nurses of Topeka and vicinity to an informal dinner Monday evening. The purpose of the meeting is to enlarge facilities for negro health clinics. Plans will be launched to observe "Negro Health Week," for cleaning up around homes and premises, and for closer attention to negro health generally.

Dr. W. A. Jones, health director of the Kansas Vocational school, with Mrs. Anna Smith, head nurse of the school hospital, is trying to organize the work of the health department of the school so as to render service to all the negro doctors in and around Topeka. Plans for community clinics, including the rural communities, are also being set into motion.

The doctors who will appear on the program are: M. L. Ross, T. P. Martin, J. L. Ransom, W. E. Jackson, Payne Ransom, D. O. Ford and W. A. Jones.

The following responded to a program of which a few outside of the profession participated and gave encouragement to the movement: 2-24-28

Our Attitude and Welcome ..... Prof. C. Richardson
Topeka and Its Pla[illegible] Opportunity ..... Miss Harriet C. James
How to Promote Co-operation ..... Dr. T. P. Martin
How to Improve the Public Attitude of Topeka ..... Dr. M. L. Ross
Our Hospital Needs ..... Dr. W. E. Jackson
Our Public Obligation ..... Dr. W. E. Jackson
The Dental Field ..... Dr. Payne Ransom
Our Nurses Opportunity ..... Dr. W. A. Jones
Newspaper and Health ..... Mr. Nick Chiles
Remarks by visitors Topeka, Kansas
Mesdames Beatrice Childs, C. Richardson, Zenola Reeves.

A temporary organization to draft by-laws and constitution was appointed.

Dr. T. P. Martin, Chairman; Dentist Payne Ransom, Dr. Lewis Ransom; and Dr. W. A. Jones constitute the committee who will report soon.

President Richardson of K. V. S. is making a great effort to place the Nellie Hicks John's Hospital in the front ranks of hospitals in Kansas. Also to build up an institution to develop trained nurses of the race and an opportunity for our colored physicians to operate. They are not permitted to experiment or do any minor operations in any of the hospitals in Topeka. This movement is for the purpose of building up this hospital which is a beautiful little structure and finely equiped and the money to build it was donated by the late Mrs. Nellie Hicks Johns', a young lady who was reared in Topeka. Her father was a policeman for years and owned a laundry and building at 4th and Jefferson streets. He was a fine officer and a successful laundry man. He left all of his property to this daughter and she also inherited from her husband and for the love of her race she gave this hospital, which was erected several years ago and donated to the school for the above mentioned purpose. The colored people have been dead on the proposition ever since it was built as they usually are.

So President Richardson who just came on the scene is trying to wake up old Colonel Rip Van Wrinkle. He gave a dinner and invited all of the colored doctors to attend. All were present except one who was sick. Topeka Plaindealer

Hospitals - 1928.

HOSPITAL OPENS IN LIBERIA

Government 30-Bed Retreat Is Ready For Patients

MODERNLY EQUIPPED

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., July 3—The Republic of Liberia dedicated a government hospital at Monrovia on Sunday afternoon, May 13, according to a report to the State Department by William T. Francis, United States minister resident and consul general. The State Department made this report public Monday.

The buildings used for the hospital unit, Minister Francis reported, are three houses built by the German government some years ago for its cable station, residence for the officers in charge and club house for its employees.

The Club House

The club house is used as the hospital. It contains a large reception room, 30 beds, an operating room, a general and a dietary kitchen. In the operating room is a modern German operating table. There is, however, no X-ray machine or other electrical apparatus or equipment.

The cable building is used as the administration building and quarters for the physicians in charge. The residence furnishes quarters for the nurses.

As there is no water system in Monrovia, the report states, the hospital has no running water facilities.

The site is a commanding one, Mr. Francis, reports high and overlooking Monrovia Bay and the ocean. The grounds are well laid out, and the whole offers a beautiful and picturesque view from across the bay as well as from the deck of a steamer approaching the town.

Hospital Staff

The staff is composed of Dr. J. A. Dingwall, superintendent; Dr. J. Abayomi Cole, assistant superintendent; Dr. W. O. Wehrle, surgeon; Miss Magdalene L. Cooper, chief nurse, and Misses Jeanette L. Howard and Miss Lucille Todd, nurses. The chief nurse is a sister-in-law of President King. She and her two assistants received their training at Lincoln Hospital, New York City.

The entire staff is Liberian, except Dr. Wehrle, who is a German physician engaged in general practice. Miss Todd is a colored American, who has lived in Monrovia nearly all her life. She is the daughter of American missionaries, whose lives were sacrificed in Liberia.

President King has exhibited great interest in the establishment of this hospital, Mr. Francis reports, and placed orders for much of its equipment while he was in Europe recently.

There is a fairly good but small hospital operated by the Lutherans, known as Phebe Hospital, at Harrisburg, 35 miles from Monrovia. There is also one at Holy Cross Mission near the French border, operated by the American Episcopal Church. The National Baptist of America have in the course of construction a small hospital at Monrovia. It is not yet completed and apparently will not be for sometime. The Baptists have had a female physician, a dentist and a nurse in Monrovia for two or three months.

Hospitals–1928

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS TO HAVE
$500,000 HOSPITAL

Erection of a Negro hospital at an estimated cost of five hundred thousand dollars to replace the present Flint-Goodrich Hospital is now assured. The new hospital will cover an entire block and will be built and equipped in accordance with the latest developments in medical science.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUN 30 1928

NEGROES RAISE $75,000 FOR HOSPITAL UNIT

Work On Structure To Begin in Fall; $300,000 Institution Planned

Approximately $75,000 has been subscribed for the building of the first unit of anegro hospital in Delachaise street, between Freret and South Robertson streets, and work will begin early in the Fall on the construction of a 50-bed, three-story building, it was announced on Friday by officers of the Colored Hospital association.

The architect expects to have the plans ready within a few weeks. The association is composed of negro physicians throughout the state most of the membership, however, being in New Orleans and its vicinity.

On the staff of the hospital, which eventually the association expects to cover half a city block and to include buildings which will cost $300,000 are nearly every negro doctor in the city.

A staff of prominent white physicians will consult with the negro doctors and advise them. All departments of regular hospital service will be conducted and the institution will meet the requirements of the American College of Surgeons, according to the officials, of whom A. L. Moss, of Geddes and Moss, understakers, is president. A training school for nurses will be operated in conjunction with the plant.

Hospitals - 1928

Louisiana.

ITEM
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

APR 19 1928

New Hospital For Negroes Is Planned

$500,000 Institution Is Projected to Replace Flint-Goodrich

Erection of a negro hospital at Louisiana avenue and Howard street at a cost of $500,000 to replace the present Flint-Goodrich hospital on Canal street, will be undertaken within a short time. The new hospital will cover an entire block of ground and will be built and equipped in accordance with the latest developments in medical science, it was said.

Announcement of the plans for the new negro hospital was made by W. Scott Chinn, pastor of Wesley M. E. church, in connection with the services Wednesday night when approximately 2000 negro church members honored Bishop Robert E. Jones, LLD., resident bishop of the New Orleans area of colored Methodist churches, at a public ovation in Wesley church.

"For the past eight years Bishop Jones has devoted his time and energy to the uplift and benefit of his race," Rev. Chinn said. "He has planned and carried into execution the idea of Gulfside at Waveland, which is unsurpassed as an institution anywhere in the world. Bishop Jones is also interested in the erection of a magnificent modern hospital in New Orleans for colored people and we are extremely anxious for him to be returned to the New Orleans area for another term that he may see his hopes realized."

Rev. Chinn announced that the square of ground at Louisiana avenue and Howard street had recently been purchased as a site for the hospital at a cost of $77,000. He declared that his conference would be asked to appropriate $500,000 for the hospital which he said will soon be begun.

"Bishop Jones has long felt that the negroes of New Orleans should have an adequate and properly equipped hospital," Rev. Chinn said. "It is largely through his efforts that we were able to buy the site and we are going to extend a formal request with the conference, urging Bishop Jones be reassigned to the New Orleans district so he may carry out this essential work he has begun," he concluded.

NEW ORLEANS TO HAVE $500,000 NEGRO HOSPITAL

New Orleans, La.—(ANP)—Erection of a Negro hospital at Louisiana and Howard Streets at an estimated cost of $500,000 to replace the present Flint-Goodrich hospital on Canal Street, is now assured. The new hospital will cover an entire block and will be built and equipped in accordance with the latest developments in medical science. According to Rev. W. Scott Chinn, pastor of Wesley M. E. Church, the square of ground has recently been purchased at a cost of $77,000.

Hospitals-1928

Maryland

52 NURSES FOR PROVIDENT HOSPITAL

Kitchens Of New Structure Prepare To Serve 700 Meals A Day

DR. ROBT. JACKSON MEDICAL SUPT.

Radio, Light And Call Button For Every Hospital Bed

When the new Provident Hospital Building, Division street, near McCulloh opens August 1st, arrangements will be made for 52 nurses.

Twenty-five of these nurses are already in training at the old hospital, and 25 more are to be added.

Six dwellings near the hospital are being converted into a nurses' home.

Fifty employees other than nurses and medical staff will be required to run the hospital. In the cellar have been installed electric ranges, pressure boilers, electric mixers, parers and other up-to-date machinery. Wallis T. Lansey, secretary of the hospital board, said arrangements were made to serve 700 meals a day.

A modern steam laundry and electric dryer wil turn out clean uniforms for all employees and staff members.

Jackson

Dr. Robert Jackson has been named medical superintendent. Other officials named include; Dr. W. T. Carr, superintendent; Robert J. Cross, assistant, 2023 McCulloh street.

Clerical—Josephine T. Gibson, 1214 Druid Hill avenue; and Suzette Bennett, 2312 McCulloh street.

Housekeeper — Estelle Tilghman, 2018 Druid Hill avenue; assistant—Sadie Peck, 1307 R street, Washington, D. C.

Head laundress—Vincedora Pratt Catonsville.

Chief engineer—Henry Hall, 1204 Riggs avenue.

Technicians—Evangeline Martin, 1515 W. Franklin street; Elmer T. Benjamin 133 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Supt. of nurses—Betty Jenkins, 413 Biddle street.

Dietics—Gladys Costley, 1860 California street, Washington, D. C.

Storekeeper—William Barbour, 413 W. Biddle street.

$325,000 Cost

Remodeling of the building cost $175,000 and new equipment, including a $5,000 x-ray, $150,000.

The Last Word

Everywhere in the building Architect Albert Cassell of Washington, has planned the last word in hospital construction.

Each bed has an electric push button to summon nurses, a floor light for use at night and a radio socket in which to plug in ear phones. The radio instrument is on the first floor.

Two electric elevators, laundry chutes, private baths, showers, wash rooms, 3 operating rooms, one main, one for maternity cases and one for the accident ward, and an observation room for child patients as well as porches for convalescents, are in the building.

Nw electric signals for summoning nurses and internes are throughout.

The hospital will be open for public inspection August 1.

Positions yet unfilled include pharmacist, telephone operator, History room, Roentgenologist, Pathologist and Dietetics head.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
OCT 8 1928

Negro Hospital Holds Dedicatory Exercises

Mayor And Dr. Finney Speak, Rabbi Lazaron And The Rev. E. L. Leonard Take Part

Dedicatory exercises at the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, held yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, were attended by more than 2,000 people.

Mayor Broening and Dr. J. M. T. Finney, one of the principal sponsors of the new hospital for Negroes, were the principal speakers. Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, of the Madison Avenue Temple, and the Rev. Edwin L. Leonard, chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of Baltimore, also gave short talks.

The Rev. A. L. Gaines, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal churches of Baltimore, and Prof. Carrington L. Davis, vice-principal of the Douglass High School, also spoke. G. C. Fitzgerald, president of the board of trustees, presided.

The new hospital, located in the 1500 block Division street, will open to patients this week.

Hospitals—1928

Massachusetts.

WHY COLORED PEOPLE OBJECT TO PROPOSED PLYMOUTH HOSPITAL

PUBLIC STATEMENT BY COLORED CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

Wednesday night, January 18, 1928, at the office of Dr. William Worthy, 239 Northampton St., the Colored Opposition Citizens' Committee against the proposed Plymouth Hospital for Colored Internes and Nurses, which had been formed at 464 Mass. Avenue, with Dr. W. O. Taylor, Chairman; Dr. William Worthy, Secretary, and Attorney Albert G. Wolff, Treasurer, had a call meeting of its executive committee.

Guardian

After full discussion the Executive Committee with Dr. Harry M. Turner as Chairman authorized the following STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC regarding the proposed Colored Hospital.

"A separate public Hospital for Colored people is an attack upon the traditions and a slander against the fair name of Boston and Massachusetts. As members of a Race which has so bitterly suffered from exclusion and segregation in public places and institutions and yet which has enjoyed most protection from this curse in Massachusetts by virtue of the abolition of the color line from the days of Garrison, Sumner, Phillips and other great abolitionists, we are astounded by the nature of the appeal for funds for the new Plymouth Hospital.

1-21-28

The circular letter of the Campaign Committee for funds makes the Hospital in practice and effect a segregated one by stressing for it solely the needs of Colored people. In alleging the inability of Colored doctors to take their patients to any Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts, or all New England, this letter grossly misleads the public by misrepresenting the facts. Nor are the statements entirely true that Colored Internes and Nurses are universally excluded.

Boston, Mass.

Thus well intentioned and philanthropic white friends are first deceived as to the facts of discrimination. Even more so are they deceived as to our best interests by the startling proposal of a special separate institution as a remedy for such alleged denial of rights.

The Opposite from Right Remedy

The well known truth is that all Colored persons conscious of their rights and jealous of their privileges regard segregation not as a remedy for exclusion, but as the greatest aid thereto. The separate substitute excuses, palliates, and condones the gross injustice of denial of privilege with all others in established institutions. The fact is the segregated place invite exclusion by closing the door already open or ajar, and keeping shut forever the door now closed. Segregation, like Mischief, once set afoot, is never overtaken.

Victory for South

Of what avail was it to send the Union soldiers to destroy the Slave system if over half a century afterwards Boston is to accept the Caste system of the South, which Charles Sumner said "was the remnant and brand of that same Slave SCystem." What the South lost by force of arms she wins back again if Boston compromises with her ideals and accepts the viewpoint of the Bourbon South. What the North won must not be vitiated by the studied and organized vicious propaganda of the South, to bend the North to her diabolical policies of race hatred and complete segregation, to any freakish bi-racial development of a Lothrop Stoddard, or the racial parallelism of a Woodrow Wilson.

Don't Accept Denial of Training

We are chiefly injured by the inference that the Colored race in Boston acquiesces in the alleged total denial of Hospital training rights. We do not by any means acquiesce, but we demand as taxpayers every right and privilege enjoyed by any others. Taxation without representation is still tyranny.

Whites Obstructing Getting of Rights

The gravest injury of the separate Hospital Movement is that members of the majority advantaged class stand in the way of Colored people getting their rights by asserting such gross injustice, and yet not condemning it, by accepting it without proposing to contest it, and by offering a segregation substitute as the remedy. Rather we summon all true and well meaning white friends to the fight for full rights for all in the hospitals of Boston.

Finally we warn the members of the Colored race to beware of the "wolf in sheep's clothing." For if the proposed segregated hospital were to succeed the flood gates for all the miserable evils of segregation would open in Boston. Others things as bad would follow.

As the French at Verdun said of their enemies, so we say to these proponents of the hospital for Colored—"THEY SHALL NOT PASS."

Dr. Harry Turner Rev. W. D. McClane, Albert G. Wolff, Dr. Walter O. Taylor, Wm. Munroe Trotter Dr. Wm. Worthy, Dr. John B. Hall, Dr. John J. Smith, Dr. Alice M. McKone, Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Charles J. Shepherd, Dr. A. P. Russell, Malcolm C Banks, Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. Mary E. Gilson, Ralph J. Banks, Sturgis M. Robinson, Mrs. Lillian L. Feurtado, Miss Eleanor Mason, Mrs. .O H. Fitzallen, Mrs. Harriett Hall, Mrs. W. O. Taylor—Executive Committee.

MEANS EXCLUSION, SAYS DR. J. J. SMITH

COLORED PHYSICAN ENTERS PATIENTS, ASKED TO TREAT THEM IN BIG HOSPTALS—HOSPITALS FOR PATIENTS NOT NURSES—SURE TO BE INFERIOR AND SHUT US OUT OF SUPERIOR ONES—RIGHT TO INTERNES AND NURSES IN CITY CITY HOSPTALS—OSTRACISM EXCLUSION TO FOLLOW

(Boston Transcript, Jan. 20, 1928)

Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Honorary Chairman, Plymouth Hospital Campaign Committee, 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Peters: Guardian

I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to join the Committee now being formed to raise funds to purchase and maintain the hospital for colored patients mentioned in your letter of recent date. 1-21-28

Colored Too Few to Maintain It

I fail to see in your letter any adequate reason stated for the establishment in Boston, with its wealth of hospital facilities, of any such institution. Furthermore, were such a hospital established, the Colored population is too small and too poor to maintain it in such a manner as to make it of any service to that portion of the community which it is supposed to serve. Boston, Mass.

Appeal False as to Exclusion

The statement in your letter that, "there is not a hospital anywhere in Boston nor in all the New England states where a negro doctor can take his patients," quoted by the Boston Post of the 30th of December and Boston Evening Transcript of Dec. 29th, is BOTH MISLEADING AND FALSE, if by that statement you mean to convey the impression that Colored doctors cannot get their patients, who need hospital care, into suitable institutions in Greater Boston. Furthermore, I wish to state that whoever gave you such information is guilty of the GROSSEST KIND OF MISREPRESENTATION.

Names Hospital Treating Colored

In an experience covering almost twenty years, I have never had the admitting department of either a Boston or a Cambridge hospital refuse to admit patients for periods of observation, for diagnosis or for treatment, and this experience includes such hospitals as the Massachusetts General, Peter Bent Brigham, Carey, Boston City, Deaconess, Children's, Boston Lying-In and Psychopathis, and in justice to the hospital personnels, I wish to state that selrom have $ had any complaints as to the treatment received therein.

Been Invited to Treat His Patients In Hospitals

On the other hand, if the statement meant that there is no hospital in all New England, where Colored patients ca be taken and tfeated by Colored doctors, then, I believe that also to be inaccurate, as I have had letters inviting me to use the facilities of certain private hospitals, but owing to the financial status of my patients, I have not been able to avail myself of such opportunities. In fact, very few Colored people in Greater Boston are financially able to use the facilities of private hospitals, with the added expense of private physicians and nurses; and those who can afford such luxuries seldom employ Colored physicians. Guardian

Nurses Not Adequate Reason—Waste of Money 1-21-28

With reference to your statement concerning interes and nurses, I must say that it is a sad admission to have to make, but probably true at this time, although in the past Colored young women have received their training in some local hospitals and some hospitals in Providence and New Bedford. Even if Colored men and women are not admitted for training in Boston hospitals, **I fail to see that as an adequate reason for attempting to establish a Jim Crow hospital in Boston, with a Colored population of about one third of one per cent.** Ecoomically such a program is nothing short of a crime, when there are so many legitimate demands for money and the Colored people of Boston, worse off financially than any other Colored group in any city of smilar size, can hardly maintain those institutions which they already have.

Training Secondary, Not Chief Object of Hospitals

In so far as training internes and nurses, it has always been my impression that a HOSPITAL IS PRIMARILY FOR THE BENEFIT of ITS PATIENTS and the training of internes and nurses, although an important part of the modern hospital, are secondary considerations.

Can't Make It Equal To Those Receiving Colored Now

From the standpoint of the patient, I know that you, the Negro leaders and "their white friends". cannot establish and maintain any hospital in Boston for Colored people that ca hope to give them anything approaching the quality of service now rendered by such hospitals as those mentioned; and you as a former administrative head of the city of Boston familiar with the budgetary needs of a modern hospital must also know it.

Promoters Could Open Up Rights If They Would

In my humble opinion if there is a sincere desire on the part of "their white friends" to see Colored men and women receive first class hospital training, there are institutions enough here already, and the FORMER HAVE SUFFICIENT INFLUENCE to see that those who are properly trained and capable of profiting by such hospital training, have the CHANCE TO COMPETE with OTHERS FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PRIVILEGES.

Colored tax-payers in the City of Boston, who help support the City Hospital, have a prefect right to have their sons and daughters admitted to training therein as internes and nurses provided they can qualify.

Ostracism and Exclusion

The program as outlined in your letter if carried to fruition does not in my opinion spell progress for the Colored people as a whole, even though it may gratify the selfish ambition of a few. It means what segregation always means to Colored people, OSTRACISM AND EXCLUSION.

Shades of Phillips

Whe through the egency of a Jim Crow hospital COLORED PEOPLE ARE EXCLUDED from the benefits to be derived from the large general hospitals, it will be time to call upon the shades of Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison to save them from "their white friends".

Lastly concerning the Old Plymouth Hospital all I can say with charity to all is, "Requiescat in pace."

JOHN J. SMITH, M. D.

BOSTON POST SAYS TO ABANDON HOSPITAL SCHEME

SAYS STRENGTH AND NUMBER OF PROTESTS SENT POST SHOW PROJECT NOT DESIRED BY COLORED CITIZENS

SAYS BOSTON WANTS NO "JIM-CROW" SENTIMENT—CONCEIVED IN GOOD FAITH BUT SO UNPOPULAR WITH COLORED IT SHOULD BE GIVEN UP

(Boston Post Editorial, Jan. 25, 1928)

"DON'T WANT IT"

The strength and number of protests sent to the Post against the proposed hospital for Colored patients, doctors and nurses, make it evident that such a project is not desired by our Colored citizens.

They are quite satisfied to accept the same hospital accommodations that are available to other citizens. It is also evident they fear any public policy which might lead to segregation. Boston surely wants no "Jim-Crow" sentiment.

These facts should lead to the abandonment of the proposition evidently conceived in good faith but not popular with our Colored people.

REV. THOS. S. HARTEN
Who Won New Honors in Race Protection

TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

JAN 30 1928

Other Side

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Feeling that your editorial of Dec. 29, entitled, "A Hospital for Negroes," contained some statements that were misleading to those unfamiliar with the actual facts, I am enclosing a transcript of the letter that I sent to the Hon. Andrew J. Peters and which I think fairly states the facts.

Dear Mr. Peters:

I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to join the committee now being formed to raise funds to purchase and maintain the hospital for colored patients.

I fail to see in your letter any adequate reason stated for the establishment in Boston, with its wealth of hospital facilities, of any such institution. Furthermore, were such a hospital established, the colored population is too small and too poor to maintain it in such a manner as to make it of any real service to that portion of the community, which it is supposed to serve.

The statement in your letter that "there is not a hospital anywhere in Boston or in all New England where a negro doctor can take his patients," is both misleading and false, if by that statement you mean to convey the impression that colored doctors cannot get their patients, who need hospital care, into suitable institutions in Greater Boston.

In an experience covering almost twenty years, I have never had the admitting department of either a Boston or a Cambridge hospital refuse to admit patients for periods of observation, for diagnosis or for treatment and this experience includes such hospitals as the Massachusetts General, Peter Bent Brigham, Carney, Boston City, Deaconess, Children's, Boston Lying-In and Psychopathic, and in justice to the hospital personnels, I wish to state that seldom have I had any complaints as to the treatment received therein.

On the other hand, if the statement meant that there is no hospital in all New England where colored patients can be taken and treated by colored doctors, then I believe that also to be inaccurate, as I have had letters inviting me to use the facilities of certain private hospitals, but owing to the financial status of my patients, I have not been able to avail myself of such opportunities. In fact, very few colored people in Greater Boston are financially able to use the facilities of private hospitals, with the added expense of private physicians and nurses, and those who can afford such luxuries seldom employ colored physicians.

With reference to your statement concerning internes and nurses, I must say that it is a sad admission to have to make, but probably true at this time, although in the past colored young women have received their training in some local hospitals and in some hospitals in Providence and New Bedford. Even if colored men and women are not admitted for training in Boston hospitals, I fail to see that as an adequate reason for attempting to establish a Jim Crow hospital in Boston, with a colored population of about one-third of one per cent. Economically such a program is nothing short of a crime, when there are so many legitimate demands for money and the colored people of Boston, worse off financially than any colored group in any city of similar size, can hardly maintain those institutions which they already have.

JOHN J. SMITH, M. D.

Cambridge, Jan. 17

AMERICAN
BOSTON, MASS.

JAN 27 1928

[illegible] year ago.

$250,000 DRIVE STARTS FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

The Plymouth Hospital Campaign committee today are in an intensive drive for a $250,000 fund for the purchase of the old Beth Israel Hospital, Townsend street, Roxbury, that negro doctors may treat their patients and nurses and internes be trained at the first hospital of its kind in Boston.

Former Mayor Andrew J. Peters, honorary chairman, Miss Frances G. Curtis, general chairman and ex-Governor Channing H. Cox have issued an appeal. A subscription of $5,500 has been turned over to the committee by the colored people of Boston. The committee has headquarters at No. 4 Park street to receive contributions.

POST
BOSTON, MASS.

MAR 18 1928

NO HOSPITAL FOR COLORED

Opposition Forces Committee to Give Up Plans

The campaign committee for funds for the proposed new Plymouth Hospital for the benefit and training of colored nurses and internes at a meeting held Wednesday at its headquarters, 4 Park street, voted to abandon the attempt to finance and establish this new separate hospital for colored people. The chief reason assigned was the difference of opinion among the colored people as to the advisability and the actual need of such a project, the colored citizens' committee of opposition having clearly demonstrated that the assertions of the committee were not true as to colored people being entirely without hospital training rights and privileges. The colored opposition was based chiefly on the matter of not fostering color segregation. The committee officially dissolved.

The dissolution of the committee was at the instance of the honorary chairman, ex-Mayor Andrew J. Peters, who was appealed to by the hospital opponents to work for unsegregated opportunity.

Hospitals-1928

Mississippi.

NEWS

Yazoo City, Miss

JUN 7 1928

A NEGRO HOSPITAL.

Afro-American Order to Erect One Here Soon.

The Afro-American Sons & Daughters, with headquarters here, are perfecting plans to erect a $25,000 hospital for negroes in Lintonia in the near future.

The Yazoo County Chamber of Commerce is giving the colored order its moral support and the white people of the city will be asked to donate $2,000 toward the movement. Two acres of ground belonging to Mr. D. A. Swayze in Lintonia is the site proposed and it is expected that the building will be under construction within a few weeks. Jackson, Kosciusko, Moorhead and some towns in Arkansas were anxious to secure the hospital, but T. J. Huddleston, founder of the order, and Drs. L. T. Miller and J. H. Fullilove, directors in the fraternal order, preferred Yazoo City.

The erection of this negro hospital here will bring numerous patients of the order. It will be the only institution of the kind owned and operated by negroes in Mississippi.

Hospitals - 1928

Missouri.

"BUDDIES" SHARE THE HOSPITAL

—o—

Negro veterans of the World War who enlisted from this Missouri Valley area are tremendously interested in the new developments which have come about since the government announced it was going to build a new Veterans Hospital in Kansas City. In the past our men who went to war from this area and returned with impaired health have had to chose between going to the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital in Alabama or suffer at home. The veterans hospitals in this area did not admit them.

Now comes a new hospital with plenty of accommodations. Better still, the American Legion of Kansas City, Missouri, in its committee to represent it in negotations with the Veterans Bureau in Washington has included a Negro veteran. The local legionaires, by act and word, make clear their feeling that they are "buddies" now as they were in France, share and share alike.

Dual organizations, dual services and all else that segregation of the races brings about are an added and unnecessary expense, as well as a violation of the fundamental of Americanism. The return to sound principles foreshadowed by the action of the local American Legion, is a hopeful sign.

...ACE NEGRO ON "VET" HOSPITAL COMMITTEE

—o—

Indications Are That Both Race Groups Will Share Alike

—o—

The City Central executive committee of the American Legion held its meeting last Thursday, taking up the new veterans hospital. It was decided to appoint a commitee to persuade the Veterans Bureau to locate it in Kansas City, Missouri. The millions it will cost and the millions of annual expenditure in operating it make it a desirable addition to the city apart from the advantage of having its service nearby.

A list of nominations first made up was objected to by Robert Sweeney of Wayne Minor Post, who said that the service of veterans hospitals ought to be for Negro veterans as well as white, and that a Negro should be on the committee. One speaker objected. Sweeney explained to him in private why the change should be made. The speaker publicly retracted and suggested that the change be made. Another speaker said a Negro should be on the committee for the added influence he would give the Kansas City Committee. Homer B. Roberts was the Negro nominee, past commander and organizer of Wayne Minor Post.

In Kansas City, Kansas, a Negro is serving as part of that city's legion committee to secure for it the proposed hospital. The committeeman there is Howard Brown, commander of Beck Young post Veterans of Foreign Wars. His committee also is committed to the proposition that the hospital when built shall serve the veterans of this area regardless of color.

On the Missouri side commitee are John S. Cannon, Fred S. Warnick, Arthur Johnson, D. S. Adams, Col. E. M. Strayton, Paul A. Buzard, Henri L. Warren, W. B. Carson, Edwin J. Reed, Orlin A. Weede, George Kingsley, Geo. H. Combs, Jr., Chester T. Stuart, Dr. R. L. Sutton, Dr. E. W. Caveness, F. E. Whitten and Homer B. Roberts.

$25,000 LEFT TO RACE BY KEITH; NEW HOSPITAL

—o—

When the will of Mrs. Murl L. Keith, widow of Richard H. Keith, who passed away December 26, was filed for probate last Friday it was disclosed that she had left several bequests to Negroes of this city, among which were the following:

The Provincial of the Franciscan Fathers, St. John the Baptist province, 2552 Locust street, for the benefit of St. Monica's school, Seventeenth and Lydia avenues, $5,000.

Adelaid Boarman, Coronado, Cal., a sister, the income from a trust fund of $30,000, for which the First National bank of Kansas City is named as trustee. The will stipulates further that the sister may dispose of by will on her death $10,000 of the fund, the remainder to go to the Provincial Franciscan Fathers, St. John the Baptist province, to be used for the establishment of a Negro hospital in Kansas City to be known as St. Jude's hospital.

Colonel Keith was the founder of the Central Coal and Coke company and throughout his life time showed a disposition to assist the race whenever possible or when aid was sought of him. It was this fact, no doubt, that influenced the widow to make the bequests contained in the will.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 13 1928

COMMITTEE SPLITS ON NEGRO HOSPITAL

The Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday split on the location of the proposed new Negro hospital, the majority voting to kill a bill which would repeal an existing ordinance providing the hospital shall be built at St. Ferdinand and Cottage avenues.

Both a majority report, signed by five members of the committee, and a minority report signed by two, were made to the board.

The West End site, it is understood, is favored by Negro leaders in the city, while city officials would rather the new hospital be erected north of and adjacent to City Hospital No. 1. The bond issue provided $1,200,000 for the erection of a new Negro City Hospital.

The present Negro hospital is at Lawton and Leffingwell avenues.

The committee voted yesterday to include in a bill for adding to the health forces of the city an epidemiologist, who will receive a salary of $3500 and a statistician who will get $2500 a year. At a meeting a week ago when the committee considered the bill it decided to strike out the provision for an epidemiologist and statistician but yesterday, after Health Commissioner Starkloff impressed upon them their necessity they reincluded them in the bill. An epidemiologist is one who handles contagious diseases which have an epidemic threat.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 17 1928

$1,200,000 NEGRO HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT IN NORTHWEST

Assurance that the new $1,200,000 Negro City Hospital, to be constructed from bond issue funds, will be erected in the northwest section of the city instead of adjacent to the City Hospital, was given yesterday when a repeal bill was killed by the Board of Aldermen after a heated debate.

The repeal bill was filed to set aside an ordinance passed several years ago, providing that the Negro hospital should be built at St. Ferdinand and Cottage avenues. The repeal has been backed by the Mayor and other city officials, who felt it would be more economical and advantageous to erect the hospital just north of the City Hospital. The sentiment of the majority of Negro leaders, however, has apparently been to build the hospital in the West End.

Last Tuesday the Public Welfare Committee, which has had the repeal measure under consideration for a long time, voted 5 to 2 in favor of killing the repeal, but made both a majority and minority report to the board as a whole. The minority report, which was signed by Aldermen Studt and Wander, recited there would be a saving of $60,000 a year if the Negro hospital were operated in conjunction with the City Hospital, that the West End site was three and a half miles removed from the Negro center of population, that Negroes whose property was condemned for this site would not get enough to purchase similar homes elsewhere. It was also pointed out that City Counselor Muench, in an opinion rendered two years ago, held that bonds could not be sold for the erection of a separate hospital, the ordinance provided that the new building must be an addition to the City Hospital.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

APR 3 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL DELAY.

The distressing situation by which erection of City Hospital No. 2 for Negroes—money for which is available in bond issue funds—is being delayed because of inability of the Board of Aldermen and the Department of Public Welfare to reach agreement upon a suitable site for the building is made more distressing by the report of the February term grand jury on conditions that exist at the present City Hospital No. 2 on Lawton avenue.

While the grand jurors report that conditions at Hospital No. 2 "are as satisfactory as circumstances permit" they say that "to allow present conditions to continue is a crime and a shame." That being true, the bickerings that continue while a particularly needful strata of St. Louis citizenship is suffering inadequate care should cease, an agreement reached on the location of the new hospital and the

institution completed as rapidly as contractors can speed the work. The public will be concerned more with the knowledge that there is a hospital for these sufferers than in knowing where it is located, however important that question is.

As we stated almost a year ago, no consideration other than the welfare of patients should be permitted to influence decision locating Hospital No. 2. The recent grand jury finds other considerations at work when it reports that "politics has delayed construction of the new building," work upon which "has not been started because of failure of the Board of Aldermen and the Department of Public Welfare to agree on a location."

We also stated last May that we believed the best interests of Negro patients would be served by building this $1,200,000 institution adjoining the present general City Hospital group in the near South Side, being strengthened in our belief by the attitude of the St. Louis Medical Society, which saw many economies in the joint location and many advantages in the care that could be given the patients. This is also the superior location as opposed to a mid-city site, which also has advocates, especially among the Negroes, who, though, are not agreed upon the exact district for mid-city location.

But as time goes on the disgraceful conditions at the present Hospital No. 2 grow worse. The new hospital should be built and at once. The logical location is in close association with the general hospital group, where, staffed by Negro internes and nurses under direction of a Negro assistant superintendent, the entire group may reap the benefits of facilities not possible to any under separate location.

PLAYING POLITICS OVER HOSPITAL SITE

We have noted with a deal of interest the continual discussion about the location of the new City Hospital No. 2. Somebody is accused of "playing politics" over the question of location, while the present bad conditions at the hospital grow worse.

The "politics" which have entered the question of location according to our best knowledge and belief are simply these: The white medical society and the students of the medical schools, who now have the benefit of the clinical work at this hospital, are the chief advocates of the back to No. 1 movement. They want this clinical work. They are almost desperate for it. And, of course, the better hold they have on it, the less there will be for the Negro physicians to get the practice and experience in their profession. It appears that this influence has reached Mayor Miller in such a way that he has actually changed from his former position of "hands off" and is now using all the power and force of his office to have the location changed. And it is in this connection that "politics" are being played.

The location of City Hospital No. 2 has been established by an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Miller, through his subordinates, has tried to get the present board to change the ordinance so that a new ordinance could be passed relocating the hospital, but the Board of Aldermen has repeatedly refused to do this, each time, declaring that the City was obligated to keep faith with the colored people by giving them a separate and distinct hospital, manned by colored from top to bottom. The members of the board, who have stood for this principal, say and admit that the colored people would not get the benefit which was promised if the two hospitals were joined together. Therefore, the location is settled by city ordinance. The money to build the hospital as provided in the Bond Issue is ready and available. The cause and the need of the new hospital to relieve suffering humanity has never been greater than now. The only thing that is blocking the building of the hospital is Mayor Victor J. Miller. He is the man who is standing in the way. It is he who says by his refusal to sign the appropriation which could release the money, "let them die."

We set forth these facts that the public may see who it is that is clouding the issue; who it is that is playing politics, while men and women are dying for want of proper care and treatment.

The Board of Aldermen is to be congratulated for its stand, its firm stand for a principle based upon justice and right.

Remember, there is no controversy over the location of the new City Hospital No. 2. That issue is settled. There is no ordinance before the Board of Aldermen to change the location now. The only thing in the way now is Mayor Miller, who is exercising arbitrary power of his office in refusing to release the money.

BIDS ON NEW HOSPITAL TO COME ON MAY 7

Completed Plans for th Building Approved As Submitted

The plans for the new city hospital No. 2 which will house Negro patients were submitted Monday to City Manager H. F. McElroy by Frederick C. Gunn, architect.

Bids for the construction of the $300,000 building will be received May 7 by Matthew S. Murray, director of public works.

The hospital will stand on Twenty-second and McCoy streets, facing Twenty-second street, which will be cut through and widened.

Park landscaping will give the hospital plenty of air and space, placing it in a beautiful setting. There will be no buildings crowding it north, south or west.

The building will be eight floors including a roof garden. The interior design and the equipment will be of the very latest type. Large wards will be devoted to cases not so serious and smaller wards to the desperate cases. A picture of the new building appears elsewhere on this page.

JOURNAL
KANSAS, CITY, MO

MURRAY TO GET BIDS ON NEGRO HOSPITAL MAY 7

Bids for construction of the new city Negro hospital at Twenty-second and McCoy streets will be received May 7 by Matthew S. Murray, director of public works.

The estimated cost of the structure, which will be six stories high, is $300,000. The cost will be paid from the $1,200,000 hospital bond issue voted in 1925.

Complete plans for the structure were delivered yesterday to H. F. McElroy, city manager, by Frederick C. Gunn, architect.

Hospitals - 1928

KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI

JUL 5 - 1928

BREAKING GROUND FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Dr. E. W. Cavaness, health director, broke the ground today for the new Negro hospital, to be erected on a site just south of the present building at Twenty-second and Cherry streets.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 20 1928

COMMITTEE APPROVES NEGRO HOSPITAL MOVE

Measure Is to Locate Proposed Structure Adjoining Main Building.

A measure which would locate the proposed City Hospital No. 2, for Negroes, north of and adjoining the main City Hospital, instead of in the western part of the city, was approved yesterday by the Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The vote on the bill, which has been the subject of heated debate, was 3 to 1, with three members of the committee absent. Those in favor were Aldermen August Niederluecke, chairman; Studt and Wander. Alderman Wetzel opposed. Committee members not attending were Aldermen Otto, Bergmann and Hirth.

The measure recommended yesterday, and which now will go before the board as a whole for passage or rejection, would repeal an ordinance passed several years ago locating the proposed new institution in the block bounded by Cottage, Kennerly and Goode avenues and Whittier street. The repeal measure would place it in the block bounded by Park and St. Ange avenues and Grattan and Carroll streets. The institution, together with its site, will cost $1,200,000.

Many Negro organizations and individuals have urged the Western location but Mayor Miller and Director of Public Welfare Salisbury, have contended for the site adjacent to the main City Hospital on the ground that it could be operated cheaper and would have better facilities.

A grand jury last March declared that the new hospital should have been completed long ago. It urged that petty politics be eliminated from selection of a site for the institution.

HOSPITAL EXPENSE DEPLORED

According to press reports, the board of directors of the St Louis Real Estate Exchange recently passed a resolution urging the Board of Aldermen to repeal city ordinance providing for the establishment of City Hospital No. 2 in the "ville" and to provide for the new location adjacent to Hospital No. 1. The statement also says that those big little real estate men "deplore" the expense necessary to carry on the two hospitals.

The reason given for the desired change is said to be a saving of sixty thousand dollars a year to the city.

The colored people are bitterly opposed to the proposed change in the location for the new hospital which was provided in the $87,000,000 bond issue. First, because they have a suspicion that such a move means elimination of Negro doctors and nurses; and secondly, they do not believe that their sick will receive the same sympathetic care at the hands of the white doctors and nurses which they would receive at the hands of members of their own race of the same profession. This feeling was greatly strengthened by a public statement made by Dr. Cleveland Shutt, a former Hospital Commissioner, when he admitted that white nurses would not give Negro patients the same care, but said he thought the white physicians would.

It was taken for granted that Dr. Shutt was speaking from his observations as head of the public hospitals of the city for many years, and also that he was as liberal with those of his profession as he possibly could be in the face of actual conditions.

We are opposed to that eternal question of economy when it comes to doing something for the colored people, especially in matters fostered by city, state or nation. Segregation is not our child. It was conceived and born in ignorance and nurtured in the cradle of racial prejudice. The cost to foster it right here in St. Louis, if counted in dollars and cents the figures would be staggering because of the huge sum. It has always been expensive and always will be. Therefore, those who advocate it, and perpetuate it, should be the last to complain about its cost.

We understand that whether the new hospital is to be down at No. 1 or whether it is to be elsewhere, it will be a segregated affair. That being the case, it will be far better in a case of this kind to have the segregated away from the segregator because the very environment is hostile, dangerous and is likely to explode at any time.

The Real Estate Exchange is the leader in residential segregation in St. Louis. Its members, for the most part have acted in such a way as not to inspire confidence so far as the colored people are concerned. It was they who refused to sell or rent to the colored people, decent property, but would charge prohibited prices for what was available.

That body is the last, of all civic bodies that we would have sit in judgment on our case. It is absolutely unfair to colored people.

WHAT THE MINISTERS CAN DO

Everybody is agreed upon the fact that City Hospital No. 2 is not a fit place to house the sick or wounded. The need for the new hospital for Negro patients is appalling. Something ought to be done, and done immediately. Human life, as we see it, is too dear to play politics over in such a flagrant way.

Mayor Miller has the key to the situation. It is he who can speak and it will mean life to the unfortunate, or he can continue his present attitude and they may die.

We are mindful just here of the very important part the Negro ministers played in the election of Mayor Miller. In a signed statement which bore the signatures of some thirty or more of the leading Negro ministers, which was published at that time in the St. Louis Star. These ministers put their O. K. on Mayor Miller, who was then being opposed for mayor by William L. Igoe. In endorsing Mayor Miller, these ministers put a deal of stress upon "his high Christian character." In the meanwhile, Mr. Miller was going around telling the colored people that because they were weak and in the minority, they must vote for a man for mayor who would do the right thing by them from the standpoint of principle—all of which had a deal of weight with the colored people of the city, and which influenced many to vote for the present mayor.

Of course, we have seen quite a change in the attitude of the mayor since his election. He no longer tells us that he doesn't care where Hospital No. 2 is built, even if it is in the middle of the Mississippi River. He seems very much fixed in his opinions now, and says,—let them die, he will not release the money unless it is used like he wants it. This is what he means in so many words relative to the hospital. In the face of these facts, a grave responsibility rests upon the Negro ministers of the city. Their very endorsement of the present mayor makes them particeps criminis, if it is a crime to allow the poor sick to die for the want of proper hospital attention. We do not believe they would have endorsed Victor J. Miller at the time they did, had they believed that he would treat the whole race as he has on the hospital situation. Therefore, it is the duty of these same men to go in a body or by representative committee to Mayor Miller at once and tell him what an embarrassing position they are placed in, not only before their respective congregations, but before all the people of the city, both white and colored—and urge him to act in this matter, and thereby save the lives of many of their people. They have our permission to tell him all about what they now think of his high Christian character. If begging and persuasion fall on deaf ears, then let these same ministers go back to their respective congregations and confess that they have been deceived in the mayor, and in the meantime join in and help raise the necessary money to take the hospital case to the courts and compel the mayor to release the money which was specifically voted to build and equip a hospital for colored people. It is our opinion that a mandamus suit will lie in this case, if properly presented. This move, of course, is the last resort, as something should be done and must be done. Something ought to be done to save the lives of the unfortunate.

The following are the names of the ministers of the city whose signatures appeared on the signed statement endorsing Victor J. Miller, which appeared in the St. Louis Star just before the mayoralty election in 1925:

W. G. Higgins, M. E. minister; R. E. Lee, president Baptist Ministers Union; G. W. Clemmons, pastor Semple Ave. Baptist Church; Harden Smith, acting pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church; J. D. Howard, pastor Fairfax Baptist Church; W. H. Evans, pastor Lane C. M. E. Church; H. H. Jackson, pastor Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church; S. J. Lane, Secretary; B. F. Abbott, pastor Union Memorial M. E. Church; J. T. Caston, pastor Fifth Baptist Church; Noah Williams, pastor St. Paul A. M. E. Church; P. E. Dunavant, pastor Leonard Ave. Baptist Church; John L. Williams, pastor St. James A. M. E. Church; G. E. Stevens, pastor Central Baptist Church; S. W. Parr, pastor Berean Presbyterian Church; W. L. Perry, pastor Antioch Baptist Church; W. H. Burnett, presiding elder A. M. E. Church; J. L. Cohron, Superintendent Baptist Missions; E. E. Treadwell, pastor St. Peters A. M. E. Church; C. J. Stanley, pastor Congregational Church; J. K. Parker, pastor Pleasant Green Baptist Church; R. L. Phillips, pastor Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church; M. S. Smith, president Methodist Ministers Alliance; W. H. Harris, pastor Calvary Baptist Church; L. C. Miller, pastor Macedonian Baptist Church; D. W. Perry, pastor Wood Temple M. E. Church; J. J. Cheefus, pastor St. Paul Baptist Church; W. H. Jordan, pastor St. Mark M. E. Church; W. C. Cartright, pastor Compton Hill Baptist Church; J. B. Phelps, pastor Metropolitan Mission A. M. E. Z. Church; M. Owens, pastor Galilee Baptist Church; G. W. Register, presiding elder A. M. E. Zion Church; I. E. Banks, missionary, Berean Baptist Association; A. L. Reynolds, pastor Samaritan M. E. Church; S. J. Patterson, missionary, Antioch Baptist Association; J. H. Boone, pastor Papin Methodist Church; H. Gore, pastor Southern Mission Baptist Church.

Let these ministers be as interested in the sick and wounded of their race as they were in the election of the Mayor of St Louis.

START BRICK WORK ON NEW HOSPITAL SOON

Structure Now Three Stories High; Will Be Finished in March, 1929

Since July 5, when the ground was officially broken in a ceremony signalizing the beginning of the new general hospital No. 2 for Negroes at 22nd and McCoy streets, the new building has risen to three stories and work on the fourth floor has been started. By next week, according to Mr. Shepard, who is in charge of the work for the John T. Neil and sons company, the outside brick work will begin, which will give the building a semblance of completion. About 50 men are employed in the work and the building should be ready for occupancy by the middle of March or at the latest, early in April.

The new hospital will mark the end of a fight started in 1905 for adequate hospital facilities for Negroes. In that year the city voted bonds for a new city hospital. At that time Kansas City's only city hospital was the one which is now known as the old city hospital, and in it Negroes had the privilege of only five beds. When the new hospital was completed it was decided to turn the old hospital over to Negroes, with a white personnel.

Such an unfair condition was fought by Negro physicians who wanted a chance to do hospital work. Every attempt on the part of Negro physicians and internes to gain entrance to the old hospital was fought bitterly by the white staff of both hospitals. But finally in 1912 after an expose of the white staff's deliberate attempt to disqualify Negro internes in a competitive examination, a change began which resulted in a few years, of the hospital's full force being Negro, with a Negro superintendent in charge.

Last year bonds were passed to give Kansas City a new hospital for its colored citizens. After much squabbling, and much effort on the part of colored citizens to sell the city sites other than the one which the city had decided on, on Hospital hill, the actual building began a few months ago.

Fred Gunn, the architect who planned all the buildings on Hospital Hill, also designed the new hospital, and of it he says that it will be of even superior construction than the white group of buildings.

Dr. Howard M. Smith is the present superintendent of the colored hospital.

THE HOSPITAL AGAIN

While we sleep, forces are slowly but steadily working over time to make the new hospital for Negroes, a part of City Hospital No. 1.

The nearer the time comes for this thing to be done, the real purpose of the proposed move becomes more evident. It has been said recently that it is the purpose of those who are leading the movement, to whittle the proposed Negro hospital down to one ward attached to City Hospital No. 1. which of course, means the elimination of Negro nurses and Negro physicians, superintendent and the rest of us from the picture except the sick. The Mayor's statement to the contrary must not be taken seriously. Remember, he said time and time again, since his election that he had no interest in the location of the new hospital, but don't forget that he has about faced and is now leading the forces in a high-handed way, to make the hospital just a "ward" under the pretext of economy.

Then too, it must not be forgotten, that this is the same Victor J. Miller whom some thirty or more Negro ministers endorsed for Mayor, and lauded his gentlemanly and Christian character to the highest. but after his election, he has turned back on the ill and unfortunates of our race and said "let them die" or words to that effect, by refusing to release the money with which to build the new hospital provided for in the $7,000,000 bond issue.

The board of aldermen of this city will be faced with the question of repealing an ordinance to make clear re-locating the Negro hospital on Friday Nov. 30. Their plain duty will be to refuse to repeal the present ordinance. We do not believe that men or a majority of 28 men, will arbitrarily rob the Negro population of that which justly and rightfully belongs to them. We do not believe they will rob our physicians and nurses of an opportunity to become more useful to society by experience in their professions, especially where the material for this experience is furnished by our own people.

To those of our race who are so short-sighted, or so wrapped up in self, that they do not see the real motive in this move, pity the former and condemn the latter.

WHAT THE MINISTERS CAN DO

Everybody is agreed upon the fact that City Hospital No. 2 is not a fit place to house the sick or wounded. The need for the new hospital for Negro patients is appalling. Something ought to be done, and done immediately. Human life, as we see it, is too dear to play politics over in such a flagrant way.

Mayor Miller has the key to the situation. It is he who can speak and it will mean life to the unfortunate, or he can continue his present attitude and they may die.

We are mindful just here of the very important part the Negro ministers played in the election of Mayor Miller. In a signed statement which bore the signatures of some thirty or more of the leading Negro ministers, which was published at that time in the St. Louis Star. These ministers put their O. K. on Mayor Miller, who was then being opposed for mayor by William L. Igoe. In endorsing Mayor Miller, these ministers put a deal of stress upon "his high Christian character." In the meanwhile, Mr. Miller was going around telling the colored people that because they were weak and in the minority, they must vote for a man for mayor who would do the right thing by them from the standpoint of principle—all of which had a deal of weight with the colored people of the city, and which influenced many to vote for the present mayor.

Of course, we have seen quite a change in the attitude of the mayor since his election. He no longer tells us that he doesn't care where Hospital No. 2 is built, even if it is in the middle of the Mississippi River. He seems very much fixed in his opinions now, and says,—let them die, he will not release the money unless it is used like he wants it. This is what he means in so many words relative to the hospital. In the face of these facts, a grave responsibility rests upon the Negro ministers of the city. Their very endorsement of the present mayor makes them particeps criminis, if it is a crime to allow the poor sick to die for the want of proper hospital attention. We do not believe they would have endorsed Victor J. Miller at the time they did, had they believed that he would treat the whole race as he has on the hospital situation. Therefore, it is the duty of these same men to go in a body or by representative committee to Mayor Miller at once and tell him what an embarrassing position they are placed in, not only before their respective congregations, but before all the people of the city, both white and colored—and urge him to act in this matter, and thereby save the lives of many of their people. They have our permission to tell him all about what they now think of his high Christian character. If begging and persuasion fall on deaf ears, then let these same ministers go back to their respective congregations and confess that they have been deceived in the mayor, and in the meantime join in and help raise the necessary money to take the hospital case to the courts and compel the mayor to release the money which was specifically voted to build and equip a hospital for colored people. It is our opinion that a mandamus suit will lie in this case, if properly presented. This move, of course, is the last resort, as something should be done and must be done. Something ought to be done to save the lives of the unfortunate.

The following are the names of the ministers of the city whose signatures appeared on the signed statement endorsing Victor J. Miller, which appeared in the St. Louis Star just before the mayoralty election in 1925:

W. G. Higgins, M. E. minister; R. E. Lee, president Baptist Ministers Union; G. W. Clemmons, pastor Semple Ave. Baptist Church; Harden Smith, acting pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church; J. D. Howard, pastor Fairfax Baptist Church; W. H. Evans, pastor Lane C. M. E. Church; H. H. Jackson, pastor Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church; S. J. Lane, Secretary; B. F. Abbott, pastor Union Memorial M. E. Church; J. T. Caston, pastor Fifth Baptist Church; Noah Williams, pastor St. Paul A. M. E. Church; P. E. Dunavant, pastor Leonard Ave. Baptist Church; John L. Williams, pastor St. James A. M. E. Church; G. E. Stevens, pastor Central Baptist Church; S. W. Parr, pastor Bercau Presbyterian Church; W. L. Perry, pastor Antioch Baptist Church; W. H. Burnett, presiding elder A. M. E. Church; J. L. Cohron, Superintendent Baptist Missions; E. E. Treadwell, pastor St. Peters A. M. E. Church; C. J. Stanley, pastor Congregational Church; J. K. Parker, pastor Pleasant Green Baptist Church; R. L. Phillips, pastor Quinn Chapel A. M. E. Church; M. S. Smith, president Methodist Ministers Alliance; W. H. Harris, pastor Calvary Baptist Church; L. C. Miller, pastor Macedonian Baptist Church; D. W. Perry, pastor Wood Temple M. E. Church; J. J. Cheefus, pastor St. Paul Baptist Church; W. H. Jordan, pastor St. Mark M. E. Church; W. C. Cartright, pastor Compton Hill Baptist Church; J. B. Phelps, pastor Metropolitan Mission A. M. E. Z. Church; M. Owens, pastor Galilee Baptist Church; G. W. Register, presiding elder A. M. E. Zion Church; I. E. Banks, missionary, Berean Baptist Association; A. L. Reynolds, pastor Samaritan M. E. Church; S. J. Patterson, missionary, Antioch Baptist Association; J. H. Boone, pastor Papin Methodist Church; H. Gore, pastor Southern Mission Baptist Church.

Let these ministers be as interested in the sick and wounded of their race as they were in the election of the Mayor of St Louis.

START BRICK WORK ON NEW HOSPITAL SOON

Structure Now Three Stories High; Will Be Finished in March, 1929

Since July 5, when the ground was officially broken in a ceremony signalizing the beginning of the new general hospital No. 2 for Negroes at 22nd and McCoy streets, the new building has risen to three stories and work on the fourth floor has been started. By next week, according to Mr. Shepard, who is in charge of the work for the John T. Neil and sons company, the outside brick work will begin, which will give the building a semblance of completion. About 50 men are employed in the work and the building should be ready for occupancy by the middle of March or at the latest, early in April.

The new hospital will mark the end of a fight started in 1905 for adequate hospital facilities for Negroes. In that year the city voted bonds for a new city hospital. At that time Kansas City's only city hospital was the one which is now known as the old city hospital, and in it Negroes had the privilege of only five beds. When the new hospital was completed it was decided to turn the old hospital over to Negroes, with a white personnel.

Such an unfair condition was fought by Negro physicians who wanted a chance to do hospital work. Every attempt on the part of Negro physicians and internes to gain entrance to the old hospital was fought bitterly by the white staff of both hospitals. But finally in 1912 after an expose of the white staff's deliberate attempt to disqualify Negro internes in a competitive examination, a change began which resulted in a few years, of the hospital's full force being Negro, with a Negro superintendent in charge.

Last year bonds were passed to give Kansas City a new hospital for its colored citizens. After much squabbling, and much effort on the part of colored citizens to sell the city sites other than the one which the city had decided on, on Hospital hill, the actual building began a few months ago.

Fred Gunn, the architect who planned all the buildings on Hospital Hill, also designed the new hospital, and of it he says that it will be of even superior construction than the white group of buildings.

Dr. Howard M. Smith is the present superintendent of the colored hospital.

THE HOSPITAL AGAIN

While we sleep, forces are slowly but steadily working over time to make the new hospital for Negroes, a part of City Hospital No. 1.

The nearer the time comes for this thing to be done, the real purpose of the proposed move becomes more evident. It has been said recently that it is the purpose of those who are leading the movement, to whittle the proposed Negro hospital down to one ward attached to City Hospital No. 1. which of course, means the elimination of Negro nurses and physicians, superintendent and the rest of us from the picture except the sick. The Mayor's statement to the contrary must not be taken seriously. Remember, he said time and time again, since his election that he had no interest in the location of the new hospital, but don't forget that he has about faced and is now leading the forces in a high-handed way, to make the hospital just a "ward" under the pretext of economy.

Then too, it must not be forgotten, that this is the same Victor J. Miller whom some thirty or more Negro ministers endorsed for Mayor, and lauded his gentlemanly and Christian character to the highest. but after his election, he has turned his back on the ill and unfortunates of our race and said "let them die" or words to that effect, by refusing to release the money with which to build the new hospital provided for in the $87,000,000 bond issue.

The board of aldermen of this city will be faced with the question of repealing an ordinance to make clear re-locating the Negro hospital on Friday Nov. 30. Their plain duty will be to refuse to repeal the present ordinance. We do not believe that 28 men or a majority of 28 men, will arbitrarily rob the Negro population of that which justly and rightfully belongs to them. We do not believe they will rob our physicians and nurses of an opportunity to become more useful to society by experience in their professions, especially where the material for this experience is furnished by our own people.

To those of our race who are so short-sighted, or so wrapped up in self, that they do not see the real motive in this move, we pity the former and condemn the latter.

Hospitals-1928

Missouri.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOV 25 1928

NEGROES OPPOSE SITE OF NEW HOSPITAL FOR RACE

A resolution favoring the erection of the new proposed City Hospital for Negroes on the block bounded by Whittier, Goode, Cottage and Kennerly avenues was adopted at a recent meeting of the Associated Negro Democratic Ward clubs, it was announced yesterday. The association went on record as being opposed to the erection of the proposed hospital on ground adjacent to the present City Hospital. The resolution declared that "the civic interest and pride, as well as the best administration of the proposed City Hospital No. 2 would be best subserved by the erection of that institution within the confines of the Negro district."

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO

DEC 1 6 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL BILL DELAYED FOR LEGAL OPINION

Aldermen Vote to Refer Measure to Committee on Technicality.

Because it was "approved" by the Board of Public Service instead of "recommended," the Negro Hospital bill, a measure to erect a $1,200,000 Negro City Hospital adjacent to the City Hospital, was sent back to committee yesterday to await a legal opinion.

With the Mayor and 14 aldermen up for re-election this spring, and with 35,000 negro votes at stake, the board welcomed the opportunity to defer action on the bill until after the election.

Several hundred negroes gathered in the aldermanic chamber to hear the result of the vote. They began to arrive two hours before the meeting started and by the time the bill came up for passage all available space for spectators was taken. They listened attentively as the clerk read over a score of protests they had filed. It took more than a half hour to read them.

After the reading of the protests Alderman Eilers took the floor and said: "I move that we send the bill back to the committee and City Counselor Muench be asked to construe the words 'recommend' and 'approve.' Under the charter a bill that calls for the condemnation of property must be recommended by the Board of Public Service. This bill was not recommended but the records do show that it was 'approved' by the Board of Public Service, but after it had been given to the Board of Aldermen.

All Present Vote "Aye."

"I am not saying that a bill hasn't ever been passed without the recommendation of the board before, but I think we ought to be on the safe side."

Immediately after Eilers finished several aldermen scrambled to their feet to second the motion.

When President Neun said, "All those in favor signifying by saying 'aye', all of the 26 aldermen present shouted "Aye" without giving Neun time to finish putting the question. There were no "noes."

According to Aldermen Niederluecke, who is chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, which will reconsider the bill, it probably will be necessary to introduce an entirely new bill.

Supported by Mayor.

In their protest the negroes claimed they were promised a hospital on a site bounded by Cottage, Kennerly and Goode avenues and Whittier street. This promise was made, they said, about six years ago, when the $87,000,000 bond issue was being prepared for presentation to the voters.

Shortly after the bond issue was approved, an ordinance was passed locating the hospital on this site. Condemnation proceedings were never started, however, and the proposed ordinance which was recommitted yesterday was proposed to repeal it.

Mayor Miller favors this measure and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, composed of the Mayor, Comptroller Nolte and President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, approved the bill.

Hospitals - 1928

New York.

DR. P. F. ANDERSON ON BELLEVUE STAFF

Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, a prominent physician of Harlem, is now a member of the tuberculosis staff at Bellevue Hospital, and is working under the direct supervision of Dr. James Alex Miller, former president of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Dr. Anderson is a member of the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and a lecturer for the association. He has been active in the post graduate institutes for physicicans, arranged each year by the Health Education Service New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and the Harlem Committee.

NEW HOSPITAL IN HARLEM ALMOST READY TO OPEN

Dr. U. C. Vincent's Ambition Of Life Service To Be Realized

Passersby on Seventh avenue between 137 and 138th street are noting with interest the completion of the building which will house the Dr. U. Conrad Vincent Hospital, a modern, well-equipped sanitarium for the care of the sick. Its total cost will approximate $153,000, and it is the carrying out of a long cherished ambition on part Dr. Vincent.

With the completion of the building, there remains the task of securing and installing the equipment, for which purpose Attorney Chase Mellen, former counsel for the City Club, one of New York's most prominent lawyers and a long-time admirer and friend of the brilliant young Negro physician, has begun a drive to raise $15,000 for this purpose through personal appeals to those interested in Negro welfare.

It is hoped that this will be quickly accomplished, and immediately thereafter will come the formal opening.

Interne At Bellevue

A native North Carolinian, son of the late Rev. Dr. A. C. Vincent, one of that state's leading Baptist ministers, Dr. Vincent took his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He served as an interne at Bellevue Hospital, and after his interneship was finished remained on the staff another year as resident surgeon, specializing in gynecology.

Since entering private practice, Dr. Vincent has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is on the Harlem Hospital staff as adjunct assistant visiting surgeon. In the development of his hospital plans, he has had the friendly advice and cooperation of Dr. Walter Gray Crump of the Broad Street Hospital, and of Dr. George O'Hanlon, formerly superintendent of Bellevue, now head of the Jersey City Hospital.

After the building had been carried well on the way, it was necessary for Dr. Vincent to seek outside financial assistance, and this was secured through the intercession of his friend, Mr. Mellon, who interested officials of the Title Guaranty and Trust Co. in the proposition and they, after a thorough investigaton, in which they satisfied themselves of the doctor's ability to organize and operate the hospital, made a loan of $65,000 on a first mortgage.

Dr. Vincent has the hearty co-operation and assistance of Dr. Robert R. Moton, Casper Holstein, Fred R. Moore and other leading citizens of the city.

5-Story Fireproof Building

A. J. Beekman, hospital consultant, giving of his experience in the matter of equipment, estimates that the maximum expense of operating will be $6500 a month, while the income, with only 80 per cent capacity, will total $13,735 a month. Dr. Crump estimates that at least 200 more beds are needed in Harlem to care for the average number of sick in the community.

The building is five stories, of fireproof construction, with light and air from three sides. It is of 54-bed capacity, and besides wards and operating rooms, will have doctors' offices and a dental suite. The operating staff will be colored, nurses and internes.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 18 1928

NEGROES' HOSPITAL NEARS COMPLETION

Harlem Institution Was Planned by a Struggling Interne

DRIVE FOR $15,000 NOW ON

Medical Centre and Training School Vision of Founder

A hospital, to be run by Negroes for the benefit of their race, the realization of a Negro surgeon's dream, is nearing completion in Harlem on Seventh Avenue, between 137th and 138th Streets. The cost will be $153,000.

The hospital is unique of its kind in this city, if not in the entire country. The announcement that it will be formally opened some time after the first of the year comes on the heels of the disclosure that Harlem Negroes have formed a committee to investigate charges of discrimination recently brought against the officials of Presbyterian Hospital.

The building itself is complete. The date of the opening depends on the success of a campaign for $15,000, the amount necessary for equipment. This drive was begun last week by Chase Mellen, prominent lawyer, former counsel for the City Club and an admirer and old friend of the founder of the hospital, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent. It is a personal appeal to those interested in Negro welfare.

The Founder's Vision

The story of the institution begins with Dr. Vincent's desire to provide a medical centre for the care of the sick of his race and a training ground for those of his people who want to enter his profession.

Dr. Vincent is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is the only Negro ever to serve as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he also served as resident physician. In 1920 he decided to start out on his own. To-day, at thirty-five, he is on the staff of Harlem Hospital as consulting surgeon, and has built up a larger private practice than any other Negro physician in New York.

It was during his interneship that he saw the need for a proper place to train Negro doctors and nurses and to care for Negro sick. But he didn't broadcast what was forming in his mind.

"I don't believe in criticism," he said yesterday. "It gets us nowhere. I believe simply in working to provide those things experience has taught us we need as a race."

Gets Advice and Aid

This was Dr. Vincent's idea when, two years ago, he scraped together his savings, sold some property he owned and bought the land and building at the entrance of the old King Model House development on Seventh Avenue. Modestly, he revealed only a few of his plans. Among those he asked for advice were Dr. Walter Gray Crump of Broad Street Hospital and Dr. George O'Hanlon, for many years Superintendent of Bellevue.

These men and others who knew Dr. Vincent's ability and initative, were quick to come to his assistance. They helped him in designing the building and planning for equipment. Now they praise him highly.

Then, with his own money, Dr. Vincent began to materialize his dream. For more than a year the building proceeded slowly and Dr. Vincent, broke and discouraged, sought the help of Chase Mellen.

Through Mr. Mellen, officials of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company were inteersted in the project. And, after a thorough investigation satisfied them as to the doctor's ability to organize and operate the hospital, they made a building loan of $65,000 on a first mortgage. Mr. Mellen also was able to arrange with the contractors, builders and architects to pay for their services partly in cash and partly in notes. The drive for funds is expected to bring in the total amount necessary—at present.

200 More Beds Needed

For the rest the hospital is expected to take care of itself. A. J. Beekman, hospital consultant, who is assisting in the matter of equipment, has estimated the expenditures, at 100 per cent. capacity, to amount to $6,500 a month, while the income, at 80 per cent. capacity, will reach $13,735 a month.

Dr. Crump says at least 200 more beds are needed to care for the average number or sick among Harlem's 250,000 people.

The building has five stories and is fireproof, with light and air from windows on three sides. It is of fifty-four bed capacity and, besides wards and operating rooms, will have doctors' offices and a dental suite. According to present plans the hospital staff of nurses and internes will be Negro, with a consulting staff of white doctors, among them Drs. Crump and O'Hanlon.

Dr. Vincent, the son of a professor of Shaw University, was born in Raleigh, N. C. He married the daughter of V. H. Tulane of Montgomery, Ala., one of the trustees of Tuskegee. Dr. and Mrs. Vincent have one child, Ubert Conrad Vincent jr. They live at No. 231 West 138th Street.

The Presbyterian Hospital Line

'Tis a sad commentary upon the trustees of the great new Medical Center and especially upon those of the Presbyterian Hospital that they could permit the prostitution of their founders principles on the score of the color line. The shocking experience of the lamented Mrs. Brown, is a terrible example. Denied private accommodations at the hospital when her death was foredoomed and at the hospital founded for the purpose of breaking the color line leaves those trustees almost with her blood on their hands. We are glad that the Up-Town Medical Association with its distinguished white and colored personnel is opposing this proscription. We are pleased that the North Harlem Medical Association is standing adamant against it. We are heartened by the fairness of the N. Y. Evening Journal in its ruthless exposure of the outrage. Unless the medical center and especially Presbyterian Hospital, change their front in declaring their race policy is their own private affair, colored New York should no more subscribe to their completion and their maintenance. Unless they change front they should remove the inscription on their gate placed there by Presbyterian Hospital's Founder to the effect that the hospital is founded for the sick without regard to race, creed or color. The Center cannot ignore this question, because like Banquo's Ghost, it will rise to meet the Center, again and again.

HERALD
Yonkers, N.Y.
DEC 17 1928

Last Day Of St. John's Hospital Drive; $177,000 Short Of Quota

Chairman Bunker Issues Final Appeal And At Same Time Expresses Confidence At Result; Victory Dinner Tonight Ends 10-Day Canvass

The 10-day period starting December 7th during which an intensive campaign for raising a fund of $750,000 for St. John's Riverside Hospital has been made, terminates tonight. Ellsworth Bunker, chairman of the general committee of the organization is confident that the drive will reach its goal. A victory dinner to celebrate the completion of the drive will be held in the Armory, North Broadway at 6:30 o'clock tonight. The total amount subscribed to date is $572,753.28. This leaves a balance of $177,246.72 yet to be raised. A last minute effort was made Saturday afternoon, yesterday and today and when the returns are all reported tonight it is believed that the minimum amount sought will at least be reached, if not exceeded.

There have been 5,913 subscriptions received and of this number 2,938 came from the Industries Committee which, in a canvass of the factories, obtained pledges amounting to $28,898.30 among the workers.

A gratifying report from the Negro Division has been received. This group made 314 contributions for a total of something in excess of $7,000.

Mr. Bunker Confident

Chairman Bunker today issued the following statement to the workers:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the splendid work you have done. You have worked with heroic determination. You have made sacrifices of convenience, of pleasure, of necessity. You have overcome obstacles and produced a magnificent result to date.

You are entitled to and you have the cordial appreciation of every worthy citizen for what you have done. It is needless to say that I personally appreciate your aid. But I do say it, because I do appreciate it. After the magnificent gifts already made to the fund it would seem that we should easily reach the goal. But we have a battle on our hands and, to report by tonight the amount still needed, requires your continued and absolute devotion to this work. Only one more meeting. But a powerful effort by you in that little time is needed to push the quota across. Won't you, with every other compaign worker make that effort? Come tonight and let's make it a real victory for Yonkers.

At the luncheon-meeting held in Philipsburgh Hall last Saturday afternoon subscriptions amounting to $37,000 were received. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Negro Division was held in the Messiah Baptist Church. It was presided over by Rev. Sydney W. Smith, pastor of the church. He and others addressed the meeting. It was rather in the way of a session of jubilation at the remarkable results achieved by this group since they had only been expected to contribute $5,000.

Theatre Speakers

Last night in the theatres, Walter F. Haskett, chairman of the Speakers' Committee, made the following assignments: Loew's, former Mayor Leslie Sutherland; Proctor's, C. Stanley Mitchell; Strand, Deputy Superintendent of Schools William R. Williams; Orpheum, Samuel Hayward; Park Hill, Superintendent of Schools, Lamont F. Hodge.

Among the larger gifts announced last Saturday were: $6,000, Miss Mary Elizabeth Saunders; $3,000, Mrs. Annie E. Booth; $1,000 each, Cochran Training School for Nurses and Mrs. Benjamin Parr; $500 each, William W. Scrugham, A. L. Skinner and Lawrence Griffith.

A contribution of $100 was received from the Thursday Afternoon Club of Irvington. It was accompanied by a letter in which it was stated that the club had broken a rule in contributing to an out-of-town project, but that the appeal for St. John's Hospital was so unique and so worthy that the impulse to contribute could not be resisted.

Boy Scout Executive Charles Jones, was injured in an auto accident in Maryland, last Friday, and with Mrs. Jones, also hurt at the time, is in a Baltimore hospital. He was a member of the drive committee of St. John's and a telegram of sympathy was sent to him. Mr. Jones replied that it was the first time in his life that he had come to a full realization of the service a hospital renders and by way of thanks for the message sent to him, said he had determined to double the amount he had decided on donating to St. John's, although he did not specify what the sum would be.

Some odd reports are returned on some of the cards. One man wrote that he was "shaking the dust of Yonkers from his feet" and was not interested in Yonkers or the welfare of its institutions. A second said that he would be glad to contribute to the hospital, but he would only do so through a person of greater standing in the community than the solicitor who had approached him. These sort of reports have been in the minority, the greatest majority, where comment is made at all, being in the nature of commendation of the hospital and of the fund drive.

Hospitals - 1928

North Carolina.

Durham, N. C., Sun
Thursday, November 15, 1928

LINCOLN HOSPITAL GETS HIGH RATING

Will Be One of Four Negro Hospitals in South With Grade "A" Standing.

Lincoln Hospital is the first Negro hospital in the state to be recommended for approval by the American Medical Association as a grade A institution.

Information that the Durham institution had been recommended for this rating was received late yesterday by Dr. C. H. Shepard, superintendent, from Dr. Horner F. Sanger, secretary of the medical association.

Through aid of the Duke endowment's hospital section, with headquarters in Charlotte, sufficient equipment has been added in recent months to justify the recommendation, it was said. There are only four such grade A Negro hospitals in the South.

The hospital cared for 2,002 patients last year. It has five graduate and 28 student nurses.

Lincoln hospital was established by the Duke family in 1901 as a Negro community hospital. Its growth and usefulness increased with the years, and in 1924 the present building and plant were erected on a four-acre site on Fayetteville street. The hospital is now under the control of a directing board composed of both white and Negro members. Its support is derived from the city of Durham and the county of Durham and the Duke endowment. Other support is derived from fees paid by the patients.

Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer
Saturday, November 17, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL GIVEN STANDARD RATING

Durham, Nov. 16.—Lincoln hospital of this city is the first Negro hospital in the State to be recommended for approval by the American Medical Association as a Grade A institution. Information that the Durham Negro hospital had been recommended for this rating has been received here by officials of the hospital.

Through aid of the Duke Endowment has been added in recent ters in Charlotte, sufficient equipment has been added int recent months to justify the recommendation. There are only four Grade A Negro hospitals in the entire South Linco' hospital was established in 1901 by the Duke family as a Negro community hospital. Since that time it has gradually increased in size, and in 1924 a handsome new brick structure was erected.

Greensboro, N. C. News
Saturday, November 24, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL HAD BUSY MONTH'S WORK

Seventy Patients Admitted During October; 16 Major Operations Performed.

There were 70 patients admitted to the L. Richardson Memorial hospital during the month of October and 67 discharged. Sixteen major operations were performed and 23 minor operations. Seven deaths occurred. There were three births. Fourteen x-ray pictures were made. At the end of the month there were 30 patients in the hospital.

The work of the negro institution is making a place for itself in the order of things in Guilford county. More and more negroes are looking to it for the service which it is so well equipped to r

WINSTON SALEM, N. C
Sentinel

DEC 6 - 1928

HOSPITALIZATION NEED SHOWS INCREASE

Medical aid was recommended by the City Welfare Department for 137 persons during the month of November, according to the monthly report filed by C. A. Watts, city probation officer, and of that number 17 were admitted to the Memorial Hospital for treatment, while physicians were sent to the homes of 120. Twenty-one applicants for free medical service were denied on the ground they were not charity cases.

A great demand was made upon the welfare department for wood during November. 163 calls received and of that number 21 were denied after investigation revealed the parties were able to furnish their own fuel.

During the month $1,650.60 in non-support money was collected and paid out by the department.

During the month there were 10 children placed on probation; one sent to private home; 6 committed to institutions; 8 cases dismissed in court. There were 101 reprimanded and warned.

On the first of the month there were 95 boys and girls on probation; 14 were added during the month; 13 were paroled and at the end of the month there were 96 left on probation.

In the matter of school attendance the report shows absences of 47 white children and 167 colored children from school; there were 42 white and 155 colored pupils returned; excuses were made for 17; there were investigations by 214 visits and 82 visits to schools.

There were 1,230 conferences held during the month and 388 visits on account of family case work. Members of the department made one investigation for the welfare department of High Point and 42 other investigations were made; six colored boys were committed to the Forsyth County Reformatory.

C. News
Friday, [illegible]

Negroes Discuss Hospital.
(Special to Daily News)

Goldsboro, Nov. 24—Leading negroes of the city have held meetings recently to discuss the advisability of establishing a hospital in Goldsboro for members of their race. The negro population of the city and county is considered sufficiently large to warrant such an institution. Space is now provided at the Goldsboro hospital for negro patients, but it is considered inadequate.

Hospitals - 1928

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

JAN 10 1928

INTEREST GROWING IN NEGRO HOSPITAL

Funds Being Accumulated for Carrying on Tuberculosis Fight Here.

Interest continues to increase among the negro people of the county in the campaign now under way for funds with which to build and equip a hospital in negro tuberculosis patients. Something this county for the care and treatment of more than $1,500 is in hand in cash, it is understood, to apply toward the fund.

At the recent Sunday afternoon mass meeting, standing room was at a premium in the court house to hear Dr. Davis, of Charlotte, administrator of the Rosenwald fund for work among the negroes in the State. Mrs. W. B. Waddill, county welfare superintendent, also spoke briefly, and a choir from Henderson Institute furnished music, including some of the favorite negro spirituals.

At the mass meeting a collection for the fund was taken and amounted to approximately $90. Since that time the amount has been increased to considerably more than $100, which will be added to the larger amount.

Committees are keeping the project before the colored people in their churches and schools in the city and the county, and they are very much interested in the undertaking, according to Mrs. Waddill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., CITIZEN

FEB 28 1927

Asheville Negroes To Hold Mass Meeting

Negroes of Asheville will hold a mass meeting at the negro Y. M. C. A. on Eagle Street this evening at 8 o'clock, relative to the ownership of Blue Ridge Hospital, a negro institution on Clingman Avenue. It was stated that the Hospital has been failing for the past six months, due to a misunderstanding in regard to the ownership. It is hoped to clear this tangle in the affairs of the institution tonight.

HERALD

Smithfield N C

MAR 23 1928

T State Sanatorium Is Doing rth While Work

By BION H. BUTLER.

I have been asked by Governor McLean to visit some of the State institutions and prepare a few stories about them which I propose to offer state papers for publication, that the people of North Carolina may have a somewhat broader acquaitance with the cost of these establishments, the justification for the outlay, the results that follow the work that is undertaken, and the sources from which the money comes and the way it goes. I have no intention of trying to approve or criticise the institutions. My single motive is to find out whether they are worth while. I propose to write what I discover, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions in the main, reserving the right to interpret what I find if I feel that way. I have no idea what will be the result of my observations, and do not particularly care. How many of these stories I may write I do not know, as that depends on whether I find anything of sufficient interest to offset the time and the blank paper used, and also on whether the people see anything in the stuff they will care to read.

In this inquiry into the State Institutions I have commenced with the Sanatorium for tuberculosis in Hoke county, for two reasons, one that it is more convenient to reach than any other, and one that it is the simplest problem of the lot. The Sanatorium has to deal with but one thing, health, while nearly all the other state institutions except the roads involve mental or moral phases of our social relations. Thus they are more complex.

Sanatorium Picturesquely Situated.

It is an incident that the Sanatorium is located on a picturesque summit of the Sandhills in the edge of Hoke county, where the surroundings are interestnig. It is another incident that the buildings are large, modern, attractive and designed for their work of helping sick folks to get well. This indicates intelligent plan and execution in the construction of the institution from its utilitarian viewpoint. A more important incident is that the place is equipped with a group of labaratories for the study of the type of ailments for which of the simplest, for it is more widely known. It shows the condition of the internal organs of the body. But other devices go farther. Pulse action, heart motions and sounds, blood volume and pressure, blood composition, digestion, the conversion of the food into blood, the effects of breathing in the removal of carbon and the utilization of the oxygen breathed into the lungs, all these and more are told by the machines and instruments the doctors at the Sanatorium have for determining the condition of a patient who is examined. These tell the extent of disease if any is present, the kind of disease, the organs affected, just as completely as if the whole body could be laid open at every point before the eye of the physician.

Institution Well Fitted Up.

The institution in itself seems to be complete, far advanced and fitted for its work, a thoroughly capable agent for use in the modern practice of medicine and diagnosis. The buildings are all well equipped for all types of cases brought to the institution. The medical staff is large enough to carry on the work. The nursing staff appears fully efficient. The atmosphere among the patients is hopeful and cheerful. No one would suspect on entering the halls and large common rooms of the building that he had entered a hospital or curative institution. These things are all pretty well understood. But they were not what I wanted to know. I had already looked over the figures that tell that the state Budget Commission had recommended for the current fiscal year $135,000 for the operation of the Sanatorium, and for the next year $150,000. The amount appropriated last year was $131,768. The institution is growing, and needs more money each year. The re- it is provided, affording what appears to the untechnical observer a perfect instrument for determining the character and degree of the diseases encountered. Many appliances that the ordinary individual has, never known to exist are there at the Sanatorium for help in making tests of the physical condition of the patient who presents himself. The X-ray machine is one ceipts from patients, gifts and other sources than the state amount to about $140,000, making the cost for the year close to $250,000—a quarter of a million dollars. But the state pays only a little more than half the total.

This, however, is not all the money the state provides for the Sanatorium. On June 30, 1926, the permanent improvement, the buildings, equipment, etc., with the land, had cost $1,231,206. The legislation last winter was recommended by the Budget Commission to provide $190,000 for further building during the present fiscal year and the year following. The figures are not exact, but it appears the state is paying for the construction and operation of the Sanatorium at the present time in the neighborhood of $225,000 and year to year unless the building program is to be curtailed. What these figures will increase from will be done in this respect is another story, and of the future.

That looks like considerable money to pay each year for the Sanatorium, but it is not. There are of us in North Carolina about ,800,000 people. We would be required to pay about eight cents a year for every one of us if called on to make up that amount. So it is not a great sum. But that is not what I am getting at. If the Sanatorium is worth anything it is worth that much to us, for it could not well be less. If it is not worth that much it is worth nothing. But the point is to establish whether it is worth anything, whether it is doing a work that justifies its cost.

Curative Work Justifies Outlay.

So I asked Dr. P. P. McCain, the head of the institution, what it is doing to justify that cost of eight cents a year for every man, woman and child in North Carolina. He offered his annual report. The report for 1927 is not yet published. The one for 1926 tells the story just as well, for it is not absolute precision in figures that and 45 at the prison division, for the institution has these three departments. The average daily ex-

pense of each patient was $2.45, of which some patients paid the full amount, some paid less, and some were maintained largely by societies, individuals, or other agencies. Of the 2,863 patients admitted in the 12 years the institution had been running up to the close of the fiscal year of the report, 60 per cent were living when the report was made and 48 per cent were working. Of the 804 milder cases 93 per cent were living and 86 per cent working, of the modcounts, but a general approximation of facts. In 1926, 735 patients were handled, 580 at the white division, 110 at the negro division, erately advanced 1,140 cases 57 per cent were living and 4 per cent working, and of the far advanced 919 cases 28 per cent were living and 13 per cent working. This shows the wisdom of recognizing tuberculosis in its early stages and taking steps to arrest it. Of the early cases 93 per cent were living, while of the advanced cases only 28 per cent were living. The Sanatorium evidently had much to do with saving these lives by its methods of treatment.

But saving this proportion of lives does not strike me as the most valuable work that saving them has accomplished. More useful to the state and the rest of the people is the knowledge that prompt action such as the Sanatorium advocates and teaches can save a far greater proportion of victims of tuberculosis than most of the people suspect. It seems a safe conclusion that if the disease is taken in its early stages it can be easily handled in almost all cases. Dr. McCain thinks tuberculosis is a disease not to be feared if it is promptly recognized and as prompt ly cared for. These two things he says the Sanatorium is doing for the money it gets—saving lives and relieving the distress of the victims and their friends, and showing the state that tuberculosis can be successfully combatted if taken in time.

Possibly that may be worth the eight cents a year that the institution costs in proportion to each inhabitant of the state. But as only a limited number of the 2,800,000 people of North Carolina have tuberculosis only a limited number are directly concerned in the personal misfortune of the sufferers in that direction. So the doctor was asked to go a little farther into the evidence in favor of the Sanatorium if he had anything else to offer. And then he produced some facts that every individual in the state should study thoroughly.

Preventive Factor.

The Sanatorium is not only a curative agent. From Dr. McCain's evidence it is a preventive factor, and there is its big value to North Carolina. Tuberculosis, the doctor says, is a disease of civilization. It is still almost unknown among the barbaric races, but it is the scourge of civilization. It is responsible for one-third of all deaths caused by preventible diseases, and for a third of all deaths between the ages of 20 and 40 years. During the war twice as many people died from tuberculosis in this country as were recorded in the American deaths in the war. The terrible epidemic of influenza ten years ago was not as fatal as tubreulosis in the same period, but the one frightened the nation, the other was accepted as an ordinary occurrence. And the unfortunate thing is that all those deaths from tuberculosis could be prevented.

Prevention is the thing Dr. McCain and his staff are attempting at the Sanatorium. Tuberculosis is not hereditary, but it is communicable, and the infection is so dangerous that it is estimated that 75 per cent of the people in large cities are infected before they are 15 mate is that 45 per cent of the peoyears old. In the South the estiple are infected. That brings the matter to half of the people of this state. A million and a half people in North Carolina are possible candidates for tuberculosis according to the statistics Dr. McCain produced, and he knows what he is talking about. But luckily the doctors are making a winning campaign against the disease, not after it has gained a dangerous lodgment in the system, but before. And that is the one big thing the Sanatorium is doing. Twenty-five years ago the death rate from tuberculosis was two deaths in every thousand every year. At the present it is little more than half as many. That is a mighty big gain.

Clinical Work.

Tuberculosis is caused by the germ or seed from the disease securing a lodgment in the human system. That half of the people have those germs in their bodies tells the wide spread of the infection. But the germs have a hard time to thrive in a well nourished individual whose vigor throws them off without damage, and thus the majority of infected persons do not get the disease in such form as to cause death. Yet these persons may convey the disease to someone who may prove a victim. "When we can convince the 400,000 school children in our state how to keep their bodies healthy and strong our victory over tuberculosis will be in sight," said Dr. McCain. The nutrition clinics carried on in the schools, teaching children and parents how to properly feed the children, and to correct defects found are having tremendous effect in heading off the disease.

The figures from the Sanatorium records shows that those who come to the institution in the early stages are easily relieved. But those who put off treatment until the case is advanced have much less hope. Therefore, early attention is necessary to bring a cure. Early cases are not much dangerous to others. It is the advanced cases where spitting and coughing are common that scatter the germs for others to pick up. To be safe such cases must be separated from other peope. Advanced cases in any home threaten all the inmates of the home who come in daily contact with the germs of the disease. This constant contact fills others with germs, and as soon as the germs become numerous enough in the new victim to overcome the powers of natural body resistance another case of tuberculosis is established.

The Sanatorium is trying to relieve those cases that come to it, and by relieving the early cases it lessens the number of persons who are scattering the disease. By separating the advanced cases of the disease all over the State from the other members of the families it will lessen the contagion in that direction, and if the Sanatoruim is encouraged sufficiently it will in time so narrow the range of tuberculosis germs that the disease will be wiped out. That is the big job the doctors over there are trying to do, and that they have already reduced the deaths for tuberculosis from two in a thousand to just a fraction above one shows how well they are getting on. But Dr. McCain says the death rate is not falling as rapidly now as at first, and largely because the job of handling the advanced cases is still on the hands of the doctors of the state. Every case that is allowed to become serious becomes also a neighborhood danger, and until the source of infection is removed the disease will continue to plague the state.

Counties Are Building Hospitals.

Many of the counties are now building county hospitals to care for their advanced cases, and in that way the danger in the spread of the disease is headed off. More of these institutions must be built to care for the dangerous types, for the state Sanatorium cannot take more than a limited number of patients and it selects those who can be restored rather than the chronic cases that have no hope. But it heads off as many as possible of a new crop of chronic cases, and its field work teaches people to avoid contagion and to build up vigorous bodies in the children that the coming generation may be resistant to the disease, and a vigorous body is resistant. This resistance is why many who are inoculated with the germs never have the disease.

The Sanatorium is relieving 93 per cent of the cases that are received early in the attack. It is teaching how to make the children resistant to the disease. It is working to isolate the dangerous advanced cases that spread the disease, and it has cut down the death rate from tuberculosis to a little more than half what they were 25 years ago. The cost to the state for doing this seems to be less than an average of eight cents for every person in the state. Eight cents a year is the price each of us is paying for the measures the state is taking to save us from the contagion of tuberculosis. Each person can be the judge for himself whether the results are worth the cost.

Patients Learn To Take Care.

Along with the rest I have said nothing about the training every patient at the Sanatorium gets in those practices that help to lessen the danger from the disease. The individual who goes away from the Sanatorium knows how to prevent contagion in his community when he gets back home, and that is a great bit of missionary work. Also the institution is all the time training young medical students in tuberculosis work, and they go out with much broader knowledge of the disease than the doctors a few years ago possessed. These side lines are of vast importance but not counted as the direct results of the money the state spends on the Sanatorium, although they are helping greatly to control and exterminate tuberculosis, the great scourge of the race.

Hospitals-1928

Ohio.

Opens Hospital

CINCINNATI, O., Mar. 1.—Dr. E. Duvalle Colley, eminent physician of this city, who recently returned from a trip abroad, on which he was accompanied by his bride, has now opened to citizens of the state the Colley private Hospital.

While abroad the Doctor visited European hospitals and will endeavor to carry out the idea in the new institution.

Cincinnati has no hospital operated by the race, so the Doctor states, this is his dream to fill this long felt need. The institution is modern in every respect. Registered nurses are in attendance.

DOCTOR ON STAFF OF CLEVELAND HOSPITAL

Dr. J. H. McMorris, Howard Grad, First To Be Named

OTHER HOSPITALS LEAD

Private Institution Have Four Race Doctors

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — J. H. McMorris Howard '15, Freedmen's Hospital interne and local practicing physician since 1916, has been appointed to the surgical out-patient staff of the City Hospital.

He is the first race doctor so named.

In his report to the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., President Charles W. White says:

"It is worth mentioning that Lakeside Hospital, a private institution, furnished ample precedent for this belated concession on the part of the city officials. The University Hospitals, of which Lakeside is a part, has four Negro physicians on their staffs.

Dr. Charles H. Garvin has been on the Out-Patient Staff of Lakeside Hospital for the past eight years.

"Dr. Armen Evans is assigned to the Well-Baby Dispensary, connected with the Babies' Hospital.

"Dr. Leon Evans is assigned to the tuberculosis dispensary at the Central Bath House

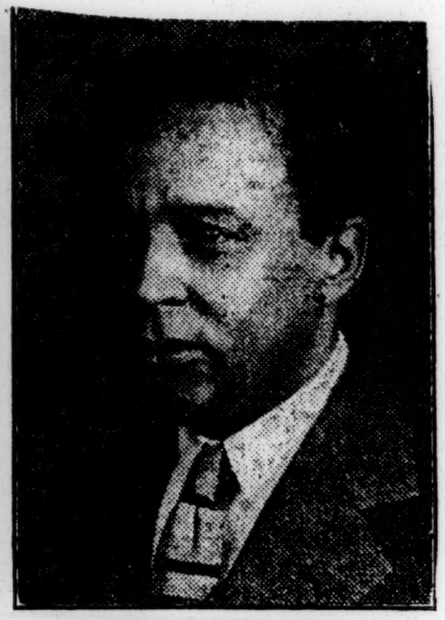
"Dr Stanley Brown, a young physician, is on the staff at Lakeside. Dr. Brown graduated from Western University Medical School about three years ago with highest honors and he is a Clevelanc product. Yet he was compelled to serve his interneship at Freedmen's Hospital. It is significant that these four men work with white nurses, students, internes and social workers and have been doing so from a period of eight years to six months.."

Commission Named

Recently, Dr. McMorries served on a special commission sent out by City Manager Hopkins to investigate conditions with special reference to Negro group affiliation with municipal hospital facilities. This commission was appointed following the councilmanic election of last year when in the campaign the City Manager promised to give to the Negro group any consideration other cities have given. The commission visited Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. It was upon the report of this commission that Manager Hopkins based his decision to make openings for Negro physicians and surgeons in the City Hospital of Cleveland.

Hospitals 19 e

Pennsylvania



DR. H. W. MINTON
Superintendent, Mercy Hospital

$319,568 RAISED FOR MERCY HOSP. IN PHILADELPHIA

Citizens Oversubscribe Amount Needed For Nurses' Home

Philadelphia, Pa. — $319,568.09 was subscribed by colored and white citizens of Philadelphia in the campaign conducted to raise $200,000 for the erection of a new nurses' home and training school at Mercy Hospital of which Dr. Henry M. Minton is superintendent. Sixty per cent more than was set as goal was pledged.

Of the $319,568.09 subscribed $161,075.19, or a little more than half, was raised by the colored organization from a total of 6,214 subscribers averaging $25.94 each. The balance, $158,492.90 was raised by the white organization from 873 subscribers averaging $181.54.

Included in the amount from the organization were two large subscriptions-one for $35,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the other for $27,000 from "a friend of Mercy Hospital." The two largest colored contributors were $2,500 from John T. Gibson, and $2,000 from George W. Deane.

The new nurses' home will be built on the hospital's four acre site on Woodland avenue, between 50th and 51st streets.

Mayor Harry A. Mackey was honorable chairman of the campaign committee; J. Willison Smith, active chairman; Magistrate E. W. Henry, associate chairman; Francis Fisher Kane, associate chairman; Albert M. Greenfield, treasurer. Cardinal Dougherty, Rabbi William H. Fineshriber, the Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, the Rev. Alexander Maccoll and the Rev. Henry L. Phillips were honorary vice chairmen.

PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JUN 26 1928

MERCY HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN REACHES TOTAL OF $121,000

Names of 60 Contributors to Be Put on Tablet in New Nurses' Home

The campaign of Mercy Hospital for $200,000 for a new nurses' home and training school entered its last five days with a meeting of more than 100 Negro workers last night, the returns bringing the total to $121,000.

With 250 white workers scheduled to meet at luncheon in the Hotel Adelphia today, and a number of big subscriptions to be reported, it is likely the total will pass the $140,000 mark.

Three score names announced last night will be placed on tablets in the new building as benefactors, among them were Cyrus H. K. Curtis, $5000; Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield, $3000; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Deane, $2000; Wolf Brothers, $2000, and the following for lesser amounts:

Charles H. Chew, Jr.
John J. Coyle
W. T. Graham
J. E. Gomery
Charles B. Hall
John Harris
W. J. Holt
Edw. Hopkinson, Jr.
Mrs. Imogene Howard
A. S. Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Keene
The Rev. James E. Kirkland
Morris E. Leeds
Lit Brothers
Judge and Mrs. J. Willis Martin
Frank F. Mathers
John J. McDevitt, Jr.
Miss Lucretia Miller
Mercy Hospital Belles
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dutreiville
Mrs. Fannie Edwards
Dr. J. R. Johnson
Mayor Mackey
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Allmond
Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Burton
Mrs. J. H. Brister
Mrs. S. P. Rotan
J. C. Asbury
John Dancer
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beckett
Mrs. E. T. Smythwick
Mrs. I. Turner
John S. Waters
Dr. I. E. Wilson
Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Fortune
Mr. and Mrs. George Lyle
Thomas Kelly
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Minton
Jennie Morris
H. L. Phillips
Theodore Richardson
J. C. Schwartz
R. Morris Shanklin
L. H. Simons
Mr. and Mrs J. W. Smith
Dr. C. P. Stubb
Walter Beckett
Richard Brooks
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Mudgett
Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Norwood
Dr. L. T. Sewell
Dr. W. E. Whyte
Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Hinson
Mrs. C. H. Chew, Jr.
Dr. Charles H. Crampton

Hospitals- 1928 South Carolina.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal

MAR 1 1928

NEGRO STAFF FOR HOSPITAL BEING SOUGHT

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens Petitions County Solons.

WANT LOCATION CHANGE

Following a mass meeting of colored citizens of the city resolutions were adopted calling on the Spartanburg legislative delegation to select a site for the proposed hospital for colored people in a colored community, and not on the General hospital grounds as has been suggested. The mass meeting also petitioned that the superintendent be colored and that the institution be manned by colored nurses.

The request was prepared by a committee and addressed the legislative delegation to the General Assembly and hospital board. Committeemen were the Rev. J. S. Earle, Dr. G. K. Adams, Asa Thompson, Dr. J. B. Walker, J. C. Myers and A. C. Platt.

The resolution follows:

"To the honorable members of the Spartanburg county hospital trustee board and the county delegation to the state Legislature, greetings:

Appreciate Efforts.

"We, the tax paying citizens of Spartanburg county, fully appreciating your positions and the efforts that you are continuing to put forth to have the Legislature make an appropriation to build and equip a hospital for our group in this county, and have called ourselves together in a mass meeting where we have discused the undertaking from our point of view and have caused a memorial to be drafted in which is stipulated our hopes and aspirations as regard to the building and place and conducting of the proposed hospital, and we are submitting them herewith to your honorably body as information, in order that you may feel secure in the directing of your efforts and know that the people for whom you are working will be satisfied and will lend their loyal support to the maintaining of the same. We pray that you give it your most earnest consideration.

"As evidenced by your action in attempting the appropriation of funds for a hospital for our people, we feel that you believe we ought to have one, from a point of protection from your own, notwithstanding our tax direct and indirect, and we beg of you to push the appropriation through this Legislature.

In Negro Settlement.

"1. In regards to the location of the hospital we would recommend that a survey be made and that a good site in a colored settlement be selected for its location. It has been suggested that the colored hospital be built on the hospital grounds near the white hospital, but we do not think that this would be the best thing to do. While there would be some advantages in its close proximity to the white hospital, yet there would arise other disadvantages that would offset the good.

"Our people would not feel free to make this the health center that we believe that this hospital ought be. We could not marshal our forces for its support as well as we could do if the hospital was located in a colored settlement. And then we know and respect the pride, sentiment and customs of the South when it comes to the social life and contact of the races. Already we have been informed that the white citizens in the vicinity of the white hospital have objected to the location of the colored hospital in their community.

"Since this is the case, we would recommend that the legislative committee and the trustees of the hospital find a suitable location in a colored community. Our people are not entirely devoid of race pride, race sentiment, race preference.

A Health Center.

"2. The hospital should not be handicapped or limited in its scope of reaching out and helping the people. It should be made a health center, and training school for nurses that could be sent out to teach people better ways and habits of living.

"Medical clinics for school children should be established. And there should be maternity wards, where the expectant mothers could be instructed and given such medical care that would greatly reduce the infant mortality among our people. Opportunities should be given to the charitable members of the race to visit the poor of this institution and administer to their needs.

The good influence of the hospital should radiate to all parts of the county and add days, years and health to our people.

Immediate Management.

"3. The colored hospital should be placed under the control and general management of the trustees and superintendent of the white hospital. The medical staff should have the same freedom of access and control that they now have in the county hospital on Dean street.

"But the immediate business management and nursing should be placed in the hands of a colored superintendent and a staff of colored trained nurses. This management would command the united confidence and support of our people.

"The responsibilities of management, aside from giving increased skill and ability, would create in our people a sense of professional pride that would be lacking were they given minor or subordinate places in the hospital. Then it would be too much to ask, or expect, for members of your race to do the hard work of nursing that will have to be done in this hospital. It is for this reason, and many other reasons that could be added, that we ask that the hospital be placed in the hands of a colored superintendent and a colored staff of nurses."

SPARTANBURG, S. C. [illegible]

MAR 1 1928

THINK STAFF OF NEGROES SHOULD RUN HOSPITAL

Negroes Petition Solons Regarding Proposed Building.

WOULD CHANGE LOCATION

The proposed negro hospital should be placed in a negro community rather than on the General hospital property and its immediate management should be under a negro superintendent and a staff of negro nurses, is the recommendation made following a mass meeting of negro citizens.

The request was prepared by a committee and addressed the legislative delegation to the General Assembly and hospital board. Committeemen were the Rev. J. S. Earle, Dr. G. K. Adams, Asa Thompson, Dr. J. B. Walker, J. C. Myers and A. C. Platt.

The resolution follows:

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SPARTANBURG, S. C., Herald

FEB 11 1928

DOCTORS ASK DELEGATION TO APPROPRIATE FOR NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL AT ONCE.

General Hospital Staff Would Use Duke Aid Now.

RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED

Handling of Cases Now Insufficient and Inadequate.

The Spartanburg County legislative delegation should appropriate sufficient money at its present session to make possible the erection of a new County Hospital for negroes, in view of the recent Duke Foundation offer to aid and the present dire necessity for proper hospital facilities for negro patients, believes the staff of the county General hospital which also serves as the staff of the County Colored hospital.

A resolution requesting the delegation to supply the necessary funds was passed at the regular monthly meeting at the General hospital last night and directed to the members of the general assembly from this county.

Now Best Time

The physicians believe that this is an opportune time for the appropriation to be made, since the Duke offer may not be available next year. The Foundation consented to supply a third of the cost of building a negro hospital, within certain limits, and also to pay $1 a day for each charity patient given care.

The negro hospital is at present unable to meeting requirements of the Duke foundation and receives no aid. The loss in failure to meet these requirements last year amounted to $3,600, the resolution states.

Tuberculosis Hospital

The hospital staff also believes that it should be consulted by the delegation before a tuberculosis hospital is built. This should operate under the same staff for the sake of economy and better service, staff members have resolved.

The resolutions:

"Resolution number 1: We are hereby resolved that the delegation be requested to appropriate a sufficient amount of money which is to be used with the money obtained from the Duke Endowment fund to build a Colored Hospital adequate for the scientific and humane treatment of the negro patients of this county.

Note number 1. The reason for this is, that the present equipment and mode of handling the negro cases is insufficient and inadequate and the patients do not have a fair chance for recovery.

"The staff feel that since it treats the entire negro charity of this county free of charge and since it is subject to the call day and night of these cases and gives of its time which is not estimable in money, that it should at least have the proper facilities for its work. The staff also feel unless recognition is taken of this, that it should feel perfectly free in withdrawing its medical services from the Colored Hospital as its exists today.

On Same Property

"Resolution number 2. The staff feel that if the Colored Hospital is built it should be on the hospital property and under the same managements as the present institution since the same staff will be required to look after the patients. It would also be an economic saving to the county as the same laboratory and X-ray facilities could be used. The hospital will also have access to train the operating room supervisor and the dietitian. The administration cost will also be lowered.

"Resolution number 3. The staff feel that should a tuberculosis hospital be built and it should be built, and since that will have to take care of the charity cases in this institution and since most of the patients will be charity, they should be consulted by the delegation before this institution is built. They feel that if this institution is built that it should come under the same management of the present hospital so that it will not complicate the working of the staff in its handling the cases. Besides this, the overhead cost will be greatly lowered, more patients can be treated at less cost and patients obtain much better services.

"The staff feel that this is a very opportune time to start these buildings even if the entire need in each institution cannot be met as they do not feel that the Duke Endowment fund would be open to them in the future.

Duke Promise

"We are promised at this time that the Duke Endowment fund will furnish a third of the building and equipment cost of the two institutions. They have also promised a dollar a day for each charity patient for the maintenance cost of these hospitals. At the present time, the Duke Endowment fund refuses to furnish any amount towards the care of the negro patients as we are unable to meet their requirements. If the Colored Hospital is built with their help, the cost for caring for the charity patients of this county would not be greater than it is at this time. The loss this year from the Colored Hospital failure to meet the Duke Endowment requirement was over $3,600 dollars."

The following physicians compose the staff:

Dr. W. W. Boyd, Dr. O. C. Bennett, Dr. H. E. Heinitsh, Dr. H. E. Mason, Dr. W. B. Lancaster, Dr. A. R. Fike, Dr. H. R. Black, Dr. H. S. Black, Dr. W. P. Coan, Dr. P. A. Smith, Dr. Martin Crook, Dr. J. H. Hunter, Dr. Martin Crook, Dr. W. M. Sheridan, Dr. Cecil Rigby, Dr. Roy P. Finney, Dr. J. E. Cudd, Dr. S. A. Wideman, Dr. S. O. Black, Dr. B. B. Steedly, Dr. L. J. Blake, Dr. J. Fred Crow, Dr. D. L. Smith, Dr. J. T. Carter, Dr. E. L. Patterson, Dr. J. O. Wilson, Dr. J. M. Beeler, Dr. J. R. Sparkman, Dr. Hallie Rigby, Dr. W. A. Wallace, Dr. J. L. Jefferies, Dr. F. H. Sanders, Dr. J. B. Cash, Dr. Geo. E. Thompson, Dr. W. S. Zimmerman, Dr. C. J. Miller, Dr. J. J. Lindsay, Dr. C. W. Bailey, Dr. O. B. Wilson, Dr. W. B. Lyles.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Thursday, May 31, 1928

PHYSICIANS SIGN PETITION ASKING LOCATION CHANGE

Committee Appointed to Select Site Somewhere in County.

NEGROES ALSO PROTESTING

Plan Was to Build on Property Adjoining General Hospital.

The proposed tuberculosis hospital for Spartanburg county is not to be built on the property adjoining the General hospital grounds but is to be placed at some place in the county.

Decision to this effect was reached last night by the board of trustees in a called meeting. Behind this final decree was a petition signed by 35 physicians of this city and county, requesting the proposed tuberculosis hospital not be built on this property.

This decision of the trustees is final, according to George Dearman, chairman, and there will be no further discussion as to constructing the tuberculosis hospital in the city of Spartanburg. It will be built in the county, he added. Where it will be built has not been decided, but the trustees are apparently in favor of a site that will conflict with no surrounding developments, Mr. Dearman declared.

Name Committee

A committee consisting of: B. W. Johnson, Z. V. Jolly, W. H. Coggins and W. R. Frey was named from among the trustees to select the site for the hospital. They will investigate conditions and probably render a report in the near future it is said.

The petition signed by the 35 physicians was circulated by citizens of Spartanburg, among them according to trustees, Romine Dryer and W. H. Grant, residents of East Wood street, next to the General hospital property and the seven acre tract that had been selected as a site for the proposed tuberculosis hospital. Names of others connected with the petition could not be learned last night.

No Names Found

Every effort was made to secure the list of physicians who had signed the petition; to no avail. Several trustees were called and papers handled by the board at the meeting last night inspected but the list was not located. Each official interviewed said he thought the petition had been placed with the documents but late last night the names had not been disclosed. It was announced they would be re-arranged today.

At the meeting last night the trustees were also presented with notice of a hearing at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 14 at which time they will be enjoined against building the proposed county hospital for negroes on this property adjoining the General hospital. The notice was signed by A. C. Platt, negro attorney, and named W. M. Porter, negro druggist, as plaintiff. There was no discussion of this matter during the meeting Mr. Dearman stated.

Plan Is Upset

The plan, which as been upset by the decision of the trustees last night, was to erect the negro and tuberculosis hospitals on a seven acre tract adjoining the General hospital property. They were to be placed at distances which would not cause inconvenience in any manner, it was explained. Since that decision many protests have been registered against the proposed location and these bore weight along with the petition of physicians presented last night, Mr. Dearman pointed out.

When the board of trustees of the General hospital were notified the state legislature has passed the act allowing Spartanburg county to sell bonds amounting to $100,000 for the erection of a negro and tuberculosis hospital, they voted to place the tuberculosis hospital at some place off the General hospital grounds. There was some comment and the trustees met with the county board and the medical staff. At this meeting the trustees withdrew their previous decision and the county board announced the seven acre adjoining tract had been secured and construction would probably begin at once.

Hospitals-1928
CHARLESTON
SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina.

APR 19 1928

Two Hospitals for Spartanburg

Spartanburg April 19. — (AP): Plans for the erection of the $80,000 Spartanburg tuberculosis hospital and the Spartanburg county negro hospital, to cost about the same amount, were announced by the county board today. Seven acres of land joining the general hospital property has been purchased and the construction of the two hospitals will proceed with as little delay as possible. Building of the hospitals was authorized at the recent session of the legislature.

RECORD

APR 1928

PLANS FOR HOSPITAL

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 19. —(AP)—Plans for the erection of the $80,000 Spartanburg Tuberculosis hospital and the Spartanburg County Negro hospital, to cost about the same amount, were announced by the county board yesterday. Seven acres of land joining the General hospital property has been purchased, and the construction of the two hospitals will proceed with as little delay as possible, it was said. Building of the hospitals was authorized at the recent session of the Legislature.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal
Wednesday, April 4, 1928

NEGROES FAVOR SEPARATION OF HOSPITAL UNITS

Think It Would Be to Interest of Both Black and White.

CALL MASS MEETING

Prominent Negroes of the c[ity] and county have given their endorsement to the petition sent to the county hospital board and members of the Spartanburg county legislative delegation urging a separation of the hospital for white and colored people.

Members of the Minister Alliance, colored, have issued a statement giving their endorsement to the petition. The communication is signed by Rev. R. S. Sims, president; J. C. McClellan, secretary, and J. S. Earle, chairman of the committee.

The communication issued by officers of the organization says it is the belief that it would be to the best interests of both white and colored to have the Negro hospital on separate grounds and in a Negro neighborhood.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of Negroes to be held at the Trinity A. M. E. church on Magnolia street at 8 o'clock Friday night. At this meeting the matter will be gone into thoroughly. The communication issued by officials of the ministerial organization is as follows:

"We, the members of the Ministerial Alliance (colored) do heartily endorse the petition sent to the trustees of the General hospital, and members of the legislature, by the taxpaying citizens of Spartanburg county, touching upon the location of a county hospital for the colored people.

"We, as leaders of our people, do not believe that it would be for the best interest of the white citizens, neither the colored, to build a hospital for colored on the same ground, nor in the same neighborhood of the white hospital. We feel that a county hospital, like our churches and schools, should be located in a colored neighborhood.

"To further convince the public that this is the wishes of the colored people of this county; we have issued a call for a mass meeting of all taxpayers to meet at Trinity A. M. E. church on Magnolia street Friday evening at 8 p. m."

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Sunday, April 15, 1928

TRUSTEES AGREE ON LOCATION OF NEGRO HOSPITAL

Would Place Building on the Grounds of General Hospital.

SITE CAUSES DISCUSSION

Location of the new Spartanburg county hospital for negroes on the grounds of the General hospital, several hundred feet from the present building, has been decided upon, it was announced yesterday.

The hospital trustees and the county board have been in conference for several days in an effort to determine locations of this building and a tuberculosis hospital, provided by appropriation of the last General Assembly and aid of the Duke Foundation.

Erection of the negro hospital must await decision of New York attorneys on the validity of a bond issue by the county.

The question of locating the new hospital was thoroughly discussed after negroes of the community expressed their desire to have it placed in a negro district and headed by persons chosen from their race.

The selected location is in the direction of Cummings street school and removed a considerable distance from the hospital for white people, it was said.

Spartanburg, S. C., Journal
Saturday, April 14, 1928

NEGRO HOSPITAL WILL BE BUILT ON COUNTY LAND

Board of Trustees Favor Construction on Property of General Hospital.

AWAIT BOND OPINION

The Spartanburg county hospital for negroes is to be placed on the grounds of the General Hospital several hundred feet from the hospital building, according to information received this morning.

Trustees of the institution have discussed the matter since negroes of the community have shown with considerable earnestness their desire for a location near the present building in a negro community with supervision by a member of their race.

The hospital is to be toward the Cummings school community of negroes, however, it was pointed out, and at a considerable distance from the institution for white patients.

Members of the board are: George eDarman, of Spartanburg, chairman, B. W. Johnson of Arcadia, W. R. Frye of Fairforest, Z. V. Jolly of Chesnee, W. H. Cogging of Inman, W. W. Lancaster, of Spartanburg, S. J. Nicholls of Spartanburg, A. S. Bobo of Roebuck and C. M. Drummond of Spartanburg.

The hospital is to be built by funds from a bond issue provided by the Spartanburg county delegation at the last session of the South Carolina eGneral Assembly supplemented by a contribution from the Duke Foundation.

Building preparation must await the decision of New York attorneys [illegible] of the bonds.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

SEP 16 1928

Columbia Hospital Report Is Filed

A report concerning the Columbia hospital, as prepared by a committee of three, named by the grand jury of Richland county, and instructed to report fully on the hospital was filed in circuit court last week. J. D. Miot was chairman of the committee and W. S. Hendley and J. M. Hook, Sr., were members.

The report reads:

"Your committee has visited Richland county hospital twice during this term and have also gone over the audit made for the board of trustees by Mr. Thayer, for the year 1927.

"We find considerable improvement in the main building, and splendid improvements have been made in the dietary department and kitchen.

"We find from the audit that the hospital cost the county for operation and care for charity patients $138,965.59, accounted for as follows, year 1927:

"Charity patients collected for from county, $52,450.59.

"Due Richland county hospital by county Dec. 31st., $26,734.00.

"Interest on $315,000.00 worth of bonds at 6 per cent., $18,900.00.

"Appropriattion by the delegation Exhibit A, $14,000.00.

"Loss in operation charged as profit and loss, $26,881.00.

"Making a total of $138,965.59.

"We also find that they have accounts uncollected from patients leaving the hospital without settling their accounts—in the amount of $17,776.52. Date of December 31, 1927.

"Audit made for the grand jury by Mr. Rion, for the term of January 1. to April 1, showed that they had collected on these accounts—$4,228.59, but had allowed additional patients to leave owing—$4,857.72, which would show an increase of bad accounts instead of a decrease. This was, however, under the old system which has now been remedied and we believe most of these accounts can be collected.

"We also find that a good many charity patients have been admitted to the hospital without an investigation and that this particular work has been very much abused.

"Under the methods of 1927 the charity work cost Richland county, for white and colored, $79,372.81. An increase over 1926 of $37,193.50. The colored charity work cost $27,215.00.

"The admittance of charity patients is now in charge of a competent nurse employed by the hospital, who makes a personal investigation of each case and these is considerable improvement in the admittance of charity patients, though none are neglected.

"The nurses home for student nurses needs considerable work, especially on the third floor, which has never been completed. The main building also needs repairs and paint.

"We do not find any conflict at the hospital and believe that it is progressing under the present management."

Hospitals – 1928

Tennessee.

MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE

JUN 3 1928

EIGHT WILL FINISH AT NEGRO HOSPITAL

Terrell Graduation Exercises on Tuesday.

The nineteenth annual commencement exercises of the Jane Terrell Baptist Hospital and Training School for Nurses, a negro institution, will be held Tuesday evening, June 5, beginning at 8 o'clock in St. John's Baptist Church, South Lauderdale Street.

Eight graduates of the 1928 class who will receive diplomas symbolic of completion of their training course are: Florence Mansfield Hulon Ellendale, Tenn., Rosa Annie Greer, Yazoo City, Miss., Theresa Mae Ford, Austin, Texas; Willa Mae Cuyler, Florala, Ala.; Elmer LaVerne Slaughter, Montgomery, Ala.; Alice Mabel Speight, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Fenton Fay Fuller, Leila Mae Smith, St. Louis, Mo.

Following the processional the class will sing several classical numbers. Invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. W. J. McMichael. Dr. N. M. Watson will address the class. A soprano solo will be sung by Alice Mabel Speight. Presentation of diplomas will be made by Dr. C. A. Terrell, superintendent of the hospital. The Rev. William G. Bivins will preside as master of ceremonies.

Class colors are blue and gold, the class flower is La France Rose and the class motto is "A Life of Living Service."

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached this afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. Sutton E. Griggs in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Lauderdale and Georgia streets.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Sunday, November 25, 1928

JACKSON TO HAVE COLORED HOSPITAL

Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 24.—(Special.) The Dropkhaven hospital, colored institution, erected here at a cost of $10,000 and containing fifteen beds, will be formally opened Sunday afternoon, when a program will be given in which a number of white physicians of the city will participate. Dr. A. D. Brooks, colored physician, is the builder of the hospital and its president. A considerable part of the fund needed in construtcion was given by white people.

Hospitals - 1928

Texas.

INSPECTING HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL

It was our good fortune to be shown through the Houston Negro Hospital, Ennis and Elgin, Third Ward, last Friday afternoon by Mrs. M. H. Bright, superintendent, and we reached the conclusion that, if the Negro citizens of Houston really knew about the modern appointments, physical equipment and humanitarian service obtaining at this eleemosynary institution, they would manifest more than a passing interest in this health citadel—a gift from a big-hearted, public-spirited white philanthropist of Houston: Hon. J. S. Cullinan.

It appears that the hospital idea has never been sold to the colored citizens of this community, and their seeming indifference toward this institution is not due to ingratitude or lack of appreciation, but largely to the fact that those directing the institution have never placed it and its ministrations properly before the public.

During our tour of inspection, we observed that this hospital is conducted in a very creditable manner; that full and complete records of all cases are maintained and filed; that the most modern equipment and devices are employed in all departments; that there is ample space, both in the wards, private rooms and on porches, for sick and convalescing people; that the operating room has the latest type of hospital equipment; that the baths are the last word in hospital service; in fact, from an operative point of view, there was nothing about the hospital to give it the "earmarks" of a Negro institution.

Though a place primarily set aside for sick people, this hospital is inviting, even to the well and hearty, and a campaign should be launched during the early part of the year to really acquaint the colored citizens of Houston with this hospital and thus "sell" the hospital idea to a larger number of colored Houstonians.

While the hospital has a 50-bed capacity, and can easily accommodate more patients on the enclosed galleries or verandas, it has never been taxed to its capacity since it was opened, despite the fact that hundreds of Houstonians of color are ill daily and needing, if not seeking, hospitalization.

If the Houston Negro Hospital is to function and fill its place in the life of this community, there must be more interest manifested in it and a well-organized effort must be launched here to actually "sell" this institution to our people.

The Informer believes that this can be done under the proper leadership and direction, and one of our 1928 resolutions should be the consummation of such a program.

HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL BOARD TO TAKE OFFICE

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Houston Negro Hospital, located at Elgin Avenue and Ennis Street, Third Ward, the membership of the board was increased from five to seven and directors were elected for the next fiscal year.

The following were elected to the board of directors: J. W. Hubert, local blacksmith and former president of the board; W. E. Miller, principal Booker T. Washington High School and former secretary of the board; Rev. E. L. Harrison, pastor Antioch Baptist Church and president of the Baptist State Foreign Mission Convention; Rev. J. S. Scott, superintendenet of the Houston district of the Methodist Episcopal Church; C. H. McGruder, grand secretary of the United Brothers of Friendship; H. P. Carter, district manager National Benefit Life Insurance Company and C. F. Richardson, president Webster-Richardson Publishing Company, Inc., and editor of The Houston Informer.

The new board has been called to meet Monday night, March 5, 7:30 o'clock, at the hospital, where definite plans will be outlined and formulated for the future operation and maintenance of this $80,000 eleemosynary institution, a gift from J. S. Cullinan, white Houston philanthropist.

The hospital wil be erected on a beautiful promontory on the college grounds, and will be named the Rockefeller Hospital.

Terrell Program Committee Heads Chosen By Board

In order to work up popular interest in the testimonial program ,which will be rendered at the City Auditorium, Sunday, May 20, 3:30 p. m., by the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Club, honoring Prof. I. M.Terrell, retiring superintendent of Houston Negro Hospital, the following are designated as committee chairmen to work among their assigned groups along this line.

The committee heads follow: Dr. R. F. Ferrill, physicians; Dr. C. A. Phillips, dentists; Homer E. McCoy, business men; W. E. Miller, teachers and public schools; C. H. McGruder, fraternal organizations; Rev. E. L. Harrison, Baptists; Rev. J. S. Scott, Methodists; Miss Virginia B. Miller, Baptist women; Mrs. J. H. Dovell, Methodist women; Charles Harper, longshoremen; C. W. Rice, industries; G. D. Crawford, Jr., lumbermen.

The various organizations, churches, encourage their members to attend lodges, etc., are called upon to not only encourage their members to attend this benefit performance in large numbers, but to send a nice contribution which should be obtained prior to the auditorium program.

Rockefeller Hospital For Prairie View State College To Be Erected

Prairie View Tex.—The $100,000 donated to Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College by the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, will be used to build a modern hospital at the college. Plans drawn in the offices of J. J. Abernethy and L. E. Fry of Prairie View College were submitted to officials of the A. and M. College, the State Department of Education, Austin, Tex., the Prairie View College committee and the General Education Board, represented by Leon M. Wynot.

Work will begin as soon as details are worked out and a force of skilled mechanics employed.

HOSPITAL DRIVE MEETING SUCCESS

The membership drive now being conducted in behalf of Houston Negro Hospital, located at Elgin Avenue and Ennis Street, Third Ward, is meeting with gratifying success, and some of the divisional commanders and their workers deserve special mention for the wonderful work they are doing for this eleemosynary institution.

The drive was originally launched for one week, beginning June 17 and ending June 24, but the workers, themselves, asked for an extension of time, due to the fact that the "Juneteenth" celebration had somewhat retarded their work.

The drive, therefore, has been continued for another week, and will officially close Sunday, July 1, with all workers submitting their final reports Monday, July 2.

The object of this drive is to sell hospital certificates to the colored families and organized bodies of this community, the fee of $6 entitling the subscribing family to free hospitalization for the period of one year from date of subscription.

While selling certificates is one objective of the campaign, the colored board of directors and white advisory board are more anxious that the hospital idea be sold to the Negroes of Houston, and that the race thus be afforded an opportunity to show its real appreciation of the $80,000 gift by J. S. Cullinan and $25,000 land donation by the city council.

The Houston Negro Hospital is an outright gift to the colored citizenry of this community, not one red cent having been put up by the colored residents to secure this much-needed institution; and the race will be recreant to its holden duty and will show its lack of appreciation and gratitude if it should fail or refuse to endorse and back any movement which means for the hospital's maintenance and permanency.

No other Southern city can boast of a similar institution; for most institutions of this kind are the result of certain definite contributions on the part of the local colored citizenry—the gift or gifts from the whites being conditional upon the Negroes raising a certain amount of the money, or at least making possible the land on which to erect the building.

The Informer urges the Negroes of Houston to give these workers and the hospital board their unstinted support, and let's prove to the world that colored Houstonians are interested in something besides mere social activities, dances and other forms of amusement and entertainment.

Let it not be truthfully said of us, "Thousands of dollars for foolishness, but very little for worthwhile things and humanitarian causes."

Hospitals-1928

Virginia.

LOCAL HOSPITAL TO OFFER NURSE TRAINING COURSE

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
2-25-28

Institution Observes 13th Anniversary—Public Report To Be Made

Observing its 13th anniversary this month, the trustees and management of Tidewater Hospital announce, that beginning on the first day of March, by request of the State Board of Examiners for nurses, the hospital will open a Nurses Training School, giving a one year course to women who may qualify to become licensed attendants. Those successful in completing the course satisfactorily, will be issued State license from the Board as licensed attendants. This move, it is believed, will fill a long felt need in this community and will prove an opportunity for young women here to prepare themselves for this work without leaving the vicinity.

In connection with the course of training provided by the school, a series of monthly lectures will be given by leading physicians and nurses, white and colored, on various nursing problems and diseases, which will prove highly beneficial to nurses, both registered and practical. No charges will be attached to these lectures.

A full report of the work done by the institution during the past 13 years will be made public in a few weeks. It is believed, these reports will be of much interest to the friends of the hospital and the general public.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

APR 7 1928

DANVILLE NEGROES PLAN SANITORIUM

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., April 6.—The increase in tuberculosis infection among Negroes has caused the formation of a local organization of colored people who are intent on building a sanitorium of their own. The movement is being aided by the city health officer, and, at the proper time, the City Council will be asked to make a financial grant.

State records recently published showed an alarming increase in tubercular infection among Negroes. Clinics have been conducted here and there are of record ten urgent cases in need of specific treatment. The State institution at Burkeville has a waiting list of twenty at the present time.

HERALD
Suffolk Va

MAR 13 1928

AN ACT OF SELF-PRESERVATION

The colored people of Suffolk have been striving with all their might the past two or three years to establish a sanatorium near Suffolk for the treatment of those members of their race afflicted with tuberculosis. A number of well-to-do negro citizens have not only given the idea their moral support but have contributed liberally of their means and are urging others of their race to do likewise. Seeing the urgent need of hospitalization, not only as a humane proposition, but as a means of self-preservation, several leading white residents of the city have made common cause with the colored residents to secure this much-needed institution. This newspaper knows of one woman, whose good works knows neither creed nor race nor color, who has given of her own means and afforded every assistance possible to the colored people in their splendid enterprise.

What are the white people of Suffolk going to do about this thing? The doctors at their meeting here tonight will tell us, if they lay the bare facts before the people, that hundreds are dying with tuberculosis who should never have been afflicted with the malady if the proper precautions had been taken. They can tell us, if they are of a mind to, that the number of active cases in this city and county are far above the normal average of the state and that it is entailing a tremendous economic loss upon the community. They might tell their audience of more than one case of tuberculosis that has resulted fatally in white families which were traceable directly to the cook in the kitchen. Others may be traced to offices and the work shops where colored employes spread the contagion to their white fellow employes. Also they could tell of concrete cases where the infection was transmitted from the white to the colored population. The disease is no respecter of person, age or station. Every man, woman and child is a potential victim.

One humane and progressive business man, a large employer of labor, has come forward manfully and shouldered his share—more than his share—of the public burden. What are other employers, property owners and business men willing to do to help these colored victims of the disease and at the same time remove the menace of tuberculosis from their own firesides? Obviously, it is too big a proposition for the colored people of Suffolk to carry alone. They need your help in this common battle against an insidious foe. If they can get their hospital going it will take care of many of the most dangerous cases and isolate them completely from well people. The doctors will tell us that that is the only way to eradicate the malady. Here is a practical charity at home which should appeal to every man and woman with a heart. It means not only saving our colored neighbors but the white people as well. In helping them the white people are erecting a deadline against the frightful disease which is claiming the best and the fairest of the city. This paper knows of no more commanding or urgent community cause than in setting in operation a hospital here for the care of the indigent colored people who cannot help transmitting the disease to others any more than they can help contracting it or dying from its ravages. It is all well and good to build a town but it is still better to protect its public health. That is among the first duties of citizenship.

Lynchburg, Va
News.
June 15, 1927

Negro Unit Is Asked For Lynchburg Hospital

A new hospital unit for negroes at Lynchburg Hospital is requested in a resolution which the active staff of the hospital is presenting to the city council. The unit requested, with beds for fifty patients, will require more funds for erection than will be made available under the proposed bond issue, according to the city manager. The bond issue of $600,000 would include $25,000 for a negro unit at the hospital, it is said.

The resolution, which was signed by Dr. S. W. Oglesby and Dr. E. Barksdale, is as follows:

"That the active staff of Lynchburg hospital requests the city administration to add to the present Lynchburg hospital a unit of fifty beds for negro people. This unit to be fireproof and modern throughout and fit to be a part of any additional units that may be hereafter constructed.

STAUNTON, VA.

Leader VA

SEP 13 1928

FINER MEMORIAL THAN BRONZE OR MARBLE

A colored woman, Annie Fitzgerald of Altavista at her death recently left $7,000, the amount of her estate, to the Lynchburg Hospital, in gratitude for the treatment she had received in the hospital. The money is to be used for endowing a charity ward in her memory.

Isn't this a fine exhibition of genuine philanthropy? What a noble example she thus sets to the white people of the community, scores of whom receive excellent treatment at the hospitals! We cannot conceive of a worthier benefaction than to give money for the continuing relief of physical suffering. Nor is it very much a question of deciding on which hospital to bestow one's gifts, or to make one's bequests. It would be something far out of the usual to find a hospital in any community that was not being conducted for the sole purpose of relieving the greatest amount of suffering possible with the facilities and funds available and possible to be secured.

Criticism of such institutions may under exceptional circumstances be proper, or at least allowable, but we imagine it is rarely justified, and this in the nature of the case. When we enter into a consideration of how these institutions are started in the first place, and trace the slow hard-fought growth through the years, one is amazed that so much has been done with so little to go on. It comes about because there are in every community numbers of persons, chiefly women, from different walks in life, who plan and labor and strive to devise means for raising the small sums needed from day to day to operate an incipient hospital. They make personal sacrifices all the time, they think about it and pray over it, and talk for it among their friends, and somehow the money con-

tinues to come. At long intervals perhaps, some one gives the institution a respectable sum with which at once some needed equipment is bought if not absolutely needed from day to day to pay expenses, and thus the hospital grows until in the course of a few years it stands out as apparently a well-equipped and well-supported institution, but as a matter of fact only a few hospitals in the large number have endowments sufficient to maintain them at their full capacity, and they must continue to depend on the generosity of humane persons. There never comes a day when something is not needed in repairs, extensions or for daily expenses, and there never comes a time when gifts while the donors are living or for payment after their death, are not most welcome.

Staunton's struggle in this matter has been a hard, continuous one since the day the hospital on which we all depend was begun. A few respectable bequests, handsome for the means of the donors, some of them, have been made, but for some strange reason not explicable, Staunton has not been favored in this regard as have Winchester, Harrisonburg and Lexington, other Valley towns. Numbers of handsome bequests, especially in Harrisonburg, have been made to the local hospital. It is a matter which the well-to-do citizens of Staunton especially, though the way is open to all, may well consider, and ask themselves the question whether it would be a fitting way for them to show their appreciation for what the hospital has been to them, or to their numerous friends in the community. Surely some of them have it in their hearts to do something handsome for the hospital either while they live or as a sweet odor of their lives to linger on after

their death! Think over the broad philanthropy of the Altavista colored woman, who seemed to have made in her will no stipulations concerning color or race, but simply left her all to the hospital untrammeled.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 13 1928

Embree Will Confer Here on Proposed Colored Hospital

Edwin R. Embree, of Chicago, a former vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and now president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, arrived in Richmond yesterday to confer with a committee of citizens in the interest of the proposed Negro hospital.

It was announced that Mr. Embree's visit was of an advisory nature and that he discussed the proposed hospital with the committee, who will plan a program in the interest of the contemplated institution. The movement for the Negro hospital was launched here more than a year ago when a committee obtained pledges aggregating $107,000 for the erection of the institution.

Following the conference yesterday, Mr. Embree was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Westmoreland Club. Those in attendance included Dr. W. T. Sanger, Jackson Davis, of the general education board; John Stewart Bryan, Judge John L. Ingram, Leroy Brown, J. R. McCauley, President Clark, of Virginia Union University; Dr. William B. Porter, Dr. Paul G. La Rogue and Dr. Manfred Call.